The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

CONFIRMING POWERS OF THE NEW-YORK ALDERMEN.

LETTER FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER AGAINST EMPOWERING HIM TO APPOINT TO OFFICE WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE ALDERMEN — INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW-YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 28, 1874.

This morning, in the Senate, no little excitement was occasioned by the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

Hon. J. C. Robinson:

SIR: A bill is now before the Legislature, having been introduced in both the Senate and Assembly, by which it is proposed to change the present organic law of this city in one of its most important features. Under our charter, all heads of departments are appointed on the nomination of the Mayor and confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. This provision has always met my entire approval. In my judgment it is the best safeguard which can be provided against incompetent or improper officers being placed in charge of our public affairs.

By the bill referred to it is proposed, on the eve of the dissolution of the Legislature, and when it is impossible to give the matter that careful consideration which its importance demands, to vest in the Mayor the exclusive power of appointment, thereby depriving the Aldermen of the right they now possess of considering and passing upon the Mayor's nominations.

It has been rumored that this proposed change in our organic law meets with my approval. The rumor is a pure fabrication. I am emphatically opposed to such change. It is wrong in principle, and the special purpose for which it is at present demanded ought to secure its defeat. To enact such a law would be to restore that system which in practice was found so subservient to the worst purposes of the corrupt ring under the administration of my predecessor. It is too well known to need repetition from me that to the operation of this system is to be attributed the enormous increase in the indebtedness and in the annual burdens of this City under which our tax-payers so severely suffer.

As Chief Magistrate of this City I should look upon it as a calamity if the Legislature at the dictation or request of any political party or set of politicians should change the laws of this City for the avowed purpose of furthering party ends and not the public good. I sincerely trust that the Legislature will avert this wrong by promptly rejecting the bill referred to. This communication I request that you will cause to be read to the Senate. A duplicate of the same I have forwarded to the Speaker, with a request that it be read to the House. Very respectfully yours.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

Under the rule the communication was laid on the table. Shortly afterward the bill referred to in it, coming up on its third reading, Senator Fox moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, at the same time contending that since the receipt of Mayor Havemeyer's letter the Senate could no longer doubt that all branches of the Municipal Government were opposed to the passage of the bill under discussion. Senator Johnson made one of his usual dramatic efforts in favor of Senator Fox's motion, and read a letter from Thurlow Weed, which was addressed to the last Legislature, and in a general way disapproved of taking the confirming power from the Board of Aldermen. After a high-sounding denunciation of the action of the Republican Party in the matter by Senator Parmenter, and a long address by Senator Bradley, Senator Woodin, rising to reply, said that it was not his intention to waste the time of the Senate in long speeches. He simply wished to say that it was a mistake on the part of the minority, if they supposed that the bill under debate proposed to give absolute power of appointment to the Mayor. The power to be given was qualified, and related solely to filling positions which became vacant from causes other than an expiration of the term of office. Last year the Mayor and all the reform organizations of the City had been in favor of just such a clause in the charter. The resolution was intended as had been intimated by one or two Senators, and no radical change was to be made. The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Booth, Cole, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Kellogg, King, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Middleton, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Coe, Fox, Ganson, Gross, Jacobs, Johnson, Ledwith, Lord, Moore, Parmenter, and Ray—12.

The Committee on Cities, of the House, this evening reported favorably the bill taking away the confirming power from the Aldermen, and reducing the number of Commissioners in the Police and Park Departments to four. The measure will probably pass the House to-morrow.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The following are the provisions of the bill as it passed the Senate:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-nine of chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," passed April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Police Department shall have for its head a board, to consist of four persons, to be known as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, who shall, except those first appointed, hold their offices for six years, unless sooner removed, as herein provided. The office of the Police Commissioner of the City of New-York, whose term of office expires on the 1st day of May, 1874, is hereby abolished on and after said date; the Police Department, on the 1st day of May, 1874, shall be under the charge and control of four Commissioners, who shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers now by law conferred or imposed upon the Police Department of the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. Section eighty-four of chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," passed April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

This department shall be under the charge of a board, to consist of four members, who, except those first appointed, shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed, as herein provided. The office of the Commissioners of Parks whose term of office expires on or after the 1st day of May, 1874, is hereby abolished on and after said date. The Department of Public Parks on and after the first day of May, 1874, shall be under the charge and control of four Commissioners, who shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers now by law conferred or imposed upon the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York.

SEC. 3. The Mayor of said City shall hereafter appoint, without the necessity of confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, a person or persons to fill any vacancy or vacancies which now exist or may hereafter occur from death, resignation, or cause other than the expiration of the full term in any office to which, by the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, he is empowered to appoint by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

INVESTIGATING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator Booth introduced a resolution to the effect that a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and report next January. The resolution was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The conference committee appointed on the part of the Senate in relation to the Appropriation bill were this morning instructed not to recede from their position in opposition to striking out the $125,000 appropriated for the State Academies.

QUICK TRANSIT.

The Third avenue and Vanderbilt schemes for rapid transit passed the Assembly to-day. Mr. Hamilton Fish protested in the strongest terms against their passage, and denounced the bills as being in the interest of monopoly and as containing provisions which precluded the idea of any one who supported them being actuated by pure motives. He distinctly charged that the passage of the bills would be ascribed by the people, and properly ascribed, to the use of money. A day of reckoning would come in November when the people would put the brand of disapprobation upon the faithless representatives who had betrayed their interests by leaving them at home. Mr. Blumenthal also energetically denounced the measures, while Mr. Lincoln, true to his record as the consistent and unflinching friend of monopoly, defended them, and said that, in his opinion, they afforded the only hope of securing rapid transit. The vote by which the Vanderbilt bill passed is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abeel, Alberger, Alvord, Beecher, Berri, Bigin, Braman, Brown, Burritt, Coffey, Carpenter, Cauldwell, Chadwick, Comstock, Denniston, Dickson, Ely, Foote, Goss, Griffin, Gurnee, Hanrahan, Hardy, Hayes, Haselton, Healey, Herrick, Hiller, Hoag, Houghton, Hussey, Kirk, Kshinka, Landfield, Lawrence, Lincoln, Lynde, Mackin, Manley, E. Miller, Morey, Murray, Nice, Oakley, O'Callaghan, Patten, Petty, Philpot, Prince, Sanford, Schifferdecker, Shattuck, Simon, J. W. Smith, Snyder, C. S. Spencer, G. W. Spencer, Stephens, Stover, Taylor, Tewksbury, Thorp, Townsend, Vedder, Whalen, Witbeck, Winfield, C. B. Wood, P. Woods, Worth—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Barrow, Bassett, Batcheller, Bennett, Blumenthal, Bostwick, Cleary, Calahan, Coughlin, Daly, Davis, Deane, Eastman, Fish, Gregory, Hammond, Holden, Johnson, Lockwood, McAfee, McGroarty, McQueen, Phillips, S. G. Pope, Sloan, H. Smith, Stacy, Sullivan, Waehner—31.

The Third avenue scheme received 68 votes in its favor to 32 against.

THE GILBERT RAILWAY.

The Governor to-day signed the bill extending the time for the completion of the Gilbert Elevated Railway. This bill while going through the Houses met with strenuous opposition from the monopolists, and it is not, therefore, an unreasonable inference that it is the measure destined to give the people of the Metropolis the much-desired boon of rapid transit.

THE INFLATION VETO.

Mr. Spencer to-day called up his resolution tendering the thanks of the House to President Grant for his veto of the Inflation bill. Mr. Wechner opposed the passage of the resolution, and consequently it passed without a dissentient voice.

WARDEN TRACY'S CLAIM.

Owing, doubtless, to the exposure of the job in THE TIMES, the efforts of Warden Tracy's lobby to procure from the Subcommittee of the Whole of the Assembly a favorable report upon his bill proved ineffectual. It was to-day reported for the consideration of the House, but the committee had done better to report it adversely, and thus kill it off at once.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Quite a number of very doubtful if not absolutely dangerous insurance bills were reported to-day adversely from the Insurance Committee by Mr. Wight.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT CONTESTED SEAT.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the contested seat case of Nachtmann against Scherman, awarding the seat to Mr. Scherman, was presented to-day. Messrs. Calahan and Blumenthal offered a minority report. Mr. Vedder in a brief and vigorous speech very effectively demolished the sophistries which constitute the staple of the minority report.

THE HEAD-MONEY BILL SPRUNG UPON THE SENATE.

The bill increasing the tax on emigrants to $2 50 a head, which was introduced early in the session, in the interest of the Emigrant Commissioners, and those who hold sinecures under them, was sprung upon the Senate this evening. Senators Booth and King were its advocates, and by their efforts it was ordered to a third reading. Senator Ganson opposed the scheme, in a forcible and logical speech. He denounced the extravagance of the commission, and contended that the passage of the bill would have the effect of driving the large English steam-ship lines, from whom great benefits were derived, to Philadelphia and Boston. A powerful lobby is here, pressing the bill.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

Senator Madden, from the conference committee which was appointed on behalf of the Senate in relation to the Industrial Exhibition bill, this afternoon reported that they had decided to strike out the amendment which had been made in the Senate, and to recommend the passage of the bill in its original form. Senator Gross dissented. The amendment stricken out provided that the company should not be allowed to issue bonds until $1,000,000 of the capital stock had been paid in. The bill as it now stands repeals the act authorizing the City of New-York to extend aid to the company, and legalizes the issuing of bonds.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Eighteen Senators stated in conversation to-night that nothing could induce them to vote in favor of changing the time fixed for the final adjournment. They say they would rather close the session without passing the Supply bill than extend their sittings after the 30th.

HARD WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned at 8:30 o'clock this evening for the purpose of attending the reception of its presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Robinson. In order to make up for lost time this morning's session was extended until 3:30 o'clock, and the evening meeting commenced at 4:30.

THE SUPPLY BILL CONFERENCE.

The Conference Committee on the Supply Bill are at issue, and, it is said, will eventually agree to disagree, when, of course, another committee will have to be appointed. The subject of disagreement is the Senate amendment wiping out the various commissions for the erection of the new Capitol and other public buildings. The House committee are inflexibly opposed to this amendment. The lobby are indulging the hope that the failure to agree on the part of the committee will lead to a reconsideration of the resolution to adjourn on the 30th, but in this they will find themselves mistaken. The Speaker, who introduced the resolution in the House, and the leaders of the Republican Party in the Senate and House, are fully resolved that he session shall close on the 30th.

OTHER BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The bill providing for the much-needed improvement of paving and sewering Worth street, introduced by Mr. Kirk, passed the House to-day.

"Skilled talent" sustained a defeat to-day in the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. O'Callaghan, directing the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks to McComb's Dam. This bill was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Law and Hastings.

A bill was passed in the House, this evening, conferring extraordinary and unprecedented powers upon the Justices of the Peace of Buffalo. The act is denounced by many prominent Republicans as a huge job. Mr. Alberger introduced it. It will be probably killed in the Senate.

The ingenious gentlemen whom Mr. Alvord described as the worst lobby ever seen in Albany were made happy by the passage of their little bill, which the member from Onondaga championed and voted for. To be sure, "Old Salt" claimed that the bill has been amended so as to take the "job" out of it, but the fact is open to doubt.

The Charity bill introduced by Col. Spencer, appropriating a portion of the Excise fund to the aid of charitable institutions in New-York City, passed the House after some opposition from Messrs. Waehner and Blumenthal, who claimed that the local authorities should have the distribution of the funds.

The bill of Mr. Patten for the protection of life and limb, and which a member stated had nothing but its merits to recommend it, was opposed by Mr. Alvord and killed. The building trade, it is understood, engaged the "third house" to oppose the bill.

The act providing for the pavement of Fifth avenue passed the House. Mr. Coughlin opposed it, asserting that it was a job.

FUNDING THE CANAL DEBT.

The concurrent resolutions in relation to amending the Constitution by funding the Canal debt, was this evening ordered to a third reading by the Senate.

INMATES FOR THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The following prisoners were received to-day at the Penitentiary here from the United States Court for Florida: Wm. Tyson, conspiracy, sentenced to three years' imprisonment; Cabbell Wynn, Peter Wynn, and John Phillips, conspiracy, two years each; George McCray, conspiracy, one year; Oliver G. Moore, maltreating a seaman, five years; James M. Gaskens, mail robbery, ten years. And also the following parties found guilty by the court-martial at Fort Columbus, N. Y.: Wm. Blackwell, Edward Waddin, John Stienback, and James Clark, for desertion, two years each; Frank A. Bosworth and Augustus E. T. Hoppe, desertion, one year each.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

THE ALABAMA RIVER HIGHER THAN IN 1865—RELIEF FOR THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

SELMA, Ala., April 28.—The Alabama River is now higher than the great flood of 1865, and is still rising. It is raining to-day.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

MONROE, La., April 28.—The river has fallen an inch and a half during the past twenty-four hours, and the water is receding slowly in rear of the city. A light shower of rain fell last night, but the weather has been clear to-day. The steamer Garry Owen, which left Camden at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, reports the river falling all the way down. The water above is the highest ever known by two feet. Planters living below report thirteen miles of the river front out of water between Morrison's and Cuba, but the rear is all under water. Below is all overflowed. The mails for the east and west go by way of Shreveport.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—The Captain of the steamer Iberia, in his report to-day to Mr. T. Tupper, agent for the Altakapos Mail Transportation Company, says: In coming from Bayou Teche today took a cargo of sugar, at Oaktown, direct from sugar-house purgery, on the bow of his boat.

All the Fausse Pointe is under water from seven miles above New-Iberia. The water of Grand Lake is only 150 yards from flowing over the east bank of the Teche. From the Atchafalaya to New-Iberia families are pouring in from all quarters and settling on the high lands. Most of the large plantations are abandoned on the east side of the Teche. Where 5,000 hogsheads of sugar would have been made, they now only hope to save seed.

Portions of the towns of Franklin, New-Iberia, and St. Martinsville are under water. The water is running over Morgan's Railroad for a distance of about twenty-five miles from Brashear. The streets of the latter town are covered with water.

Three men were drowned on Monday at the Pearl River crossing of the Mobile and New-Orleans Railroad.

Superintendent Scranton of this road says it will take thirty days to repair the damage caused by the recent flood, and get the road in thorough order.

The steamer Pargoud is expected here in the morning. She has 159 bags of mails shipped at Vicksburg, and supposed to include New-York dates from the 16th to the 19th.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—The river is now stationary at this point, with no land visible, except portions of the railroad track, to Madison, Ark., a distance of forty miles, which may be given as the width of the river. There is no change to report in the condition of the railroads. The Memphis and Louisville route is still water-bound between Paris and Clarksville, while the Mississippi Central Railroad is still broken between Canton and Grenada. Passengers came through to-day from Little Rock by transferring at the washed places, but as a swift current of water crosses the track at several points it is uncertain how long communication can be kept up.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following telegram was to-day sent to H. W. S. Lewis, Master of the State Grange of Louisiana:

WASHINGTON, April 28.

By order of the Executive Committee, I send you by express to-night $1,000 for the benefit of the suffering members of our order in Louisiana.

(Signed,) O. H. KELLEY, Secretary of National Grange.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Signal Service reports for the past twenty-four hours show that from St. Paul to La Crosse the Mississippi has fallen slightly, risen a few inches from that point to Warsaw, fallen a little between there and Cairo, with an average rise of one inch below that place to New-Orleans, where the water is now fifteen inches below the high-water mark of 1871. From Cairo down as far as Helena the river is higher than at any previous time during the present year, but at Cairo it is still six feet below the high-water mark of 1867, and at Vicksburg seven feet below that of 1862. The Missouri is falling steadily throughout its entire course, except at Omaha, where it has risen one inch. The Ohio has fallen at Pittsburg, risen from Marietta to Evansville, and fallen thence to its mouth; the greatest rise is at Cincinnati, where it has been four and a half feet. The Allegheny, Monongahela, and Cumberland have fallen steadily, while the Red River has risen two inches, but is still ten feet below the high-water mark of 1849.

RELIEF FOR LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Among the contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow are $1,000 from Washington City, $1,000 from Manchester, N. H., and $1,000 from Bath, Me. The Distributing Committee are working energetically, getting off supplies to all accessible points in the overflowed district where assistance is required.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—Both branches of the City Council passed a resolution to-day appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in the Mississippi Valley. The Mayor will undoubtedly approve the resolution to-morrow.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LETTERS FROM THE DECEASED EXPLORER RECEIVED BY HIS BROTHER IN CANADA.

LISTOWELL, Ontario, April 28.—Mr. John Livingstone, a resident of this place, has just received two letters from his brother, the late Dr. Livingstone, one of which is dated Manneurs, or cannibal country, April and November, 1870, and the Lake Bragmeolo, December, 1872. The doctor mentions meeting with Stanley, whom he styles his good samaritan, sent by James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York *Herald*, and whose conduct while there was beyond all praise. The doctor finished his last letter by saying:

"If the good Lord above gives me strength and influence to complete the task I shall not grudge my hunger and toil. Above all, if He permits me to put a stop to the enormous evils of this inland slave trade I shall bless His name with all my heart. The Nile sources are only valuable to me as a means of enabling me to open my mouth among men. It is this power I hope to apply to remedy an enormous evil, and join my little helping hand in the great revolution that in His all-embracing providence He has been carrying on for ages, and is now actually helping forward."

THE MURDERER WALTZ—SEARCHING FOR THE BODY.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 28.—Waltz, the Catskill murderer, was taken to the farm very quietly this morning by the Sheriff and his posse, and he pointed out the spot where he alleges his first victim, an organ-grinder, was buried four feet under ground. The place is covered with water, and is being drained, preparatory to digging, in order to verify his story. An organ-wheel crank, oil-can, and a full suit of clothing, as well as the sponge with which, he says, he wiped up the blood, were found in the places which he designated. The digging for the body will be commenced as soon as the water is drained off. There seems now but little doubt that Waltz killed two men previous to the scissors-grinder.

WIFE-MURDER.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 28.—A man named O'Reilly, committed a murderous assault, last night, on his wife, a cripple, with her own crutch. She died during the night. He has been arrested.

THE VETO SUSTAINED.

ACTION OF THE SENATE YESTERDAY

ANXIETY OF THE INFLATIONISTS TO AVOID DEBATE—THE LATE MR. SUMNER AND THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE BROUGHT IN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The ghost of the veto message was successfully and somewhat unexpectedly laid by the Senate this afternoon. At one time it threatened to give a vast deal further trouble to those who have already been greatly disturbed by it. It was agreed upon almost unanimously, yesterday, that the vote should be taken without debate. There were not more than three or four Senators who had any disposition to bring on the bitter conflict that a speech to the merits of the question would have introduced, but there was a disagreement in the beginning as to whether the vote should be taken to-day or not till Friday, when Senator Schurz and Senator Washburn could be present. The undercurrent of bitterness was very clearly discernible in the wrangle that took place upon the proposition to leave the subject over till Friday. One Senator indicated a willingness to vote to-day without debate, and another would make a speech on the subject if it was postponed till Friday, and between the two it seemed for an hour or more that the debate so much deprecated would have to begin. Then there was a sensible speech by Mr. Sherman, and a humorous one by Mr. Carpenter, when the prospect of suppressing debate grew brighter, until finally the displacement of Mr. Sumner from the Foreign Relations Committee, and the posthumous publication of his suppressed speech, were thrown into the arena, and for a time the veto and finances were lost sight of altogether. The final effort made to secure unanimous consent for a vote without debate on Friday having failed by the objection of Mr. Merrimon, who has the vanity to regard the strangled bill as his own offspring, the question went to vote, first upon the postponement of the Louisiana bill to bring the Finance bill before the Senate, and next on the bill itself. Mr. Merrimon arose to his feet, and everybody supposed the dreaded debate was to begin, but instead the roll-call began, and the vote of Mr. Allison having been recorded, the opportunity for discussion went by, and the vote was taken. The vote disclosed a very full Senate, and stood 34 to 30, the majority being one less than on the passage of the bill, when the vote was twenty-nine to twenty-four. Several Senators who were then paired were present and voted to-day. The reduction of one in the majority was occasioned by the presence of Mr. Gilbert, of Florida, who was absent before, and not paired. Mr. Gilbert is a hard-money man, and voted against the bill. The inflationists wanted a vote to show that the veto had not frightened any of their number, and they succeeded in their purpose.

A DEBATE OUT OF ORDER.

The dragging of Mr. Sumner's name into the debate to-day, and the rehearsal of the incidents attending his displacement from the Foreign Relations Committee, is very severely criticised. The responsibility for introducing the subject belongs to Senator Thurman, who made one of the most eloquent speeches yesterday on Mr. Sumner's personal character. His provocation was the remarks of Mr. Edmunds, comparing the tolerance of differences by the Republican Party with the intolerance that had characterized Democratic Administrations. The debate gained close attention, as all such personal encounters do, but it cannot be said to have developed any new fact. Mr. Thurman contended that Mr. Sumner was degraded from his position by the influence of the Administration on account of his opposition to San Domingo, but several Senators showed that others who had opposed the San Domingo scheme with equal energy had not been degraded in consequence, and stated positively that Mr. Sumner's removal from the Foreign Relations Committee was caused by the personal differences that had grown up between himself and the Secretary of State and President. It was noticeable that no personal feeling of any kind toward Mr. Sumner appeared in the discussion, though the memorial ceremonies of yesterday came up in the minds of all who listened to the speeches to-day, which seemed exceedingly grotesque and untimely. The field is now clear for a candid discussion of differences regarding financial legislation, and there seems to be much better prospect for agreement than there has been at any previous time this session.

BILLS IN THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The published reports of a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee said to have been held yesterday are entirely without foundation of fact. No meeting of the committee took place yesterday, and none has been held since the Senate Finance bill was voted until to-day, and no action has yet been taken in regard to the House Currency bill, or any one of its features. This bill was, however, under formal consideration at a meeting to-day at which Controller Knox, on invitation of the committee, made an extended oral statement in regard to the anticipated effects of the various sections of the House bill on the city and country, bank reserves, &c. These statements will, in conformity with the request of the committee, be embodied in writing for use in the further examination of the questions involved. Another meeting will be held on the subject next Thursday.

CRIME IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 28.—Two horrible crimes were committed by a negro convict named Henry Smith, near Station No. 10, on the Central Railroad, on Saturday, and were followed by swift retribution. Smith escaped from a gang of convicts hired out on a farm in Washington County, and attempted to rape a colored woman near Midville. He subsequently entered the house of a white man employed on the railroad. The man's wife being alone, the negro presented a gun at her, and she being helpless, he accomplished his diabolical purpose. The negroes in the neighborhood, hearing of the outrage on the colored woman, pursued the convict and captured him soon after, and before the second outrage became generally known. After investigation, the prisoner was committed to the keeping of the constable to be carried to the County Jail. Sunday morning twenty armed men forcibly took the negro from the custody of the constable. The report of fire-arms soon after heard in the swamp leaves no room to doubt that swift retribution followed the perpetration of the terrible crimes by the escaped convict.

Two negro women are to be hanged at Elberton, Elbert County, on Friday, for murder.

THE GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Western New-York met in quarterly session here to-day, Grand Worthy Patriarch Rev. E. F. Crane, presiding. There was a full attendance, and the reports of the officers showed the order in this jurisdiction to be in an increasingly flourishing condition, over forty divisions having been instituted during the past quarter. The Grand Worthy Patriarch in his report dwelt at length on the political duty of the Sons of Temperance, and emphasized the general hostility among temperance men to the renomination of Gov. Dix. His remarks on this subject were received with applause, and indorsed by an unanimous vote. A large public meeting was held this evening, which was addressed by the Grand Worthy Patriarch and by Rev. C. H. Meade, of Buffalo. The business session will be resumed at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY—PRAYER OF THE "TAX-PAYERS'" MEMORIAL DENIED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Tremain, of the Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, to-day made a report to the full committee on the memorial of the Tax-payers' Convention of South Carolina, asking for relief against alleged misgovernment in that State. A majority of that committee agreed to a report, which was presented to the House, ordered to be printed and recommitted to the committee. Mr. Eldredge, on behalf of the minority, will submit views maintaining that Congress should appoint a committee to investigate the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The majority of the committee say they cannot resist the conviction that the extraordinary condition of the people of South Carolina is owing in a great degree to the extraordinary events that have occurred, and the great changes that have been produced within the last few years, for which her present citizens or the majority thereof are not properly responsible, and which are beyond the reach and control of Congress. The committee refer in this connection to the late civil war and the organic changes in the Constitution of the United States, not for the purpose of reopening the wounds caused by the war, but because it is the duty of statesmen who are involved to apply a remedy to existing alleged wrongs to ascertain the nature, extent, and origin of these wrongs. The result of the war was the destruction of slavery and the loss to the slaveholders of that State of $250,000,000 of property invested in slaves. Then came the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, whereby the emancipated slaves became clothed with all the attributes of citizenship and invested with the rights of suffrage. The freedmen now constitute a majority of the people there, and political power has been transferred from their former masters to those who, while in a state of slavery, were denied all participation in the rights and privileges of American citizenship. Whatever evils may arise from placing political power in the hands of the freedmen, the responsibility for it rests not with them but with the people of the United States, they having adopted the amendments, and they alone having the power to change the Constitution. In the judgment of the committee the real grievances of the memorialists and those whom they represent relate to these changes in the Constitution. The colored voters of South Carolina are about 90,000, and the white voters about 40,000. Congress has no constitutional power to grant the relief which is asked by the petitioners. Although this objection was presented and fully discussed, the proposition was not controverted that Congress could not intervene in this case unless the power to act was conferred by some express grant in the Constitution, or was necessary to carry into execution some power that was conferred.

The committee say they are not able to discover the force of the claim made by the petitioners that they are suffering from the anti-Republican and odious oppression of a system of taxation without representation, and that Congress has no more right to interfere to disturb the State Government of South Carolina, or to invade the rights of her people, than to interfere with the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, or Illinois. The committee further answer the arguments of the memorialists, and say they are fully sensible of the delicacy and the importance of the matters presented for their consideration. They would not withhold any constitutional aid which can be extended to the lives, liberties, or property of any citizens, but they are unwilling to usurp unauthorized authority to accomplish such results. The committee say they have confidence in the final success of the great changes that have been wrought in favor of the African race in this country from the intelligence and capacity exhibited by their Representatives in Congress, and by those who appeared before the committee; they feel assured they can if they will establish their rights to the confidence of the country. It is hoped that with the eagerness they display to avail themselves of its benefits they will be found fully equal to the dignity and duties of their newly-acquired citizenship. It is believed that by the mutual interchange of kind and friendly intercourse, and by the employment of all the means which are found sufficient in other States, the existing evils in the administration of the affairs of South Carolina may be remedied by the people themselves. The committee, therefore, report a resolution that the prayer of the memorialists be denied and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

ROBBERY OF A POST OFFICE.

A POST OFFICE AND SAVINGS BANK BROKEN INTO—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OPEN THE BANK SAFE.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28.—The Post Office in Collinsville, in Hartford County, was broken into Monday night, and robbed of a small amount of money and stamps. In the same building, overhead, is the savings bank, and the burglars got in there and made an effort to break open the safe, but were unsuccessful. The operators are supposed to be the same gang that have committed burglaries recently at Moodus, and other places.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 28.—On the arrival of the Naugatuck train here this morning Officer Arnold, on duty at the depot, arrested a man on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary of the Post Office and a savings bank at Collinsville last night. He had a large jimmy in his possession, and only submitted to an arrest after offering a stout resistance, and threatening to shoot the officer with a heavy English revolver, which he carried in his hand, and continually brandished in the officer's face. He refused to give his name, but has all the appearance of a genuine cracksman. He also refuses to give any account of himself, and has about $300 in cash in his possession. The burglars also stole a team from the Collins Company's stables at Collinsville, with which they drove off, leaving a bag of burglars' tools behind. They secured about $10 by their robbery of the Post Office.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out, yesterday morning, in the stables of the Kingston Hotel, Ottawa, Canada, and spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings on York and Clarence streets, crossing to the west side of York street. The following buildings were burned: Kingston Hotel, Market Hotel, Forfar's agricultural warehouse, McDonald's auction rooms, Groulx's tin shop, Murphy's shoe store, Lamontagne, watchmaker; Heney's harness shop, McDennell & McDongall, grocers; Barrett's saloon, Hurley's grocery, Kilby's saloon, Caledonia Hotel, and Johnson House. Loss about $100,000.

The European and North American Railroad bridge at Mattawankeag, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It was 450 feet long, and was one of the best on the line.

The Imperial Straw Works on St. Peter street, Montreal, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $30,000.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wiss., April 28.—The new Railroad law was published officially to-day, and by that publication goes into effect. The three Commissioners have not been appointed, and there is doubt as to whether they will before the Legislature meets next Winter, as the point is raised that they could not legally assume their duties until confirmed by the Senate. The Milwaukee and St. Paul and Wisconsin Central Companies have adopted a new tariff of rates, but do not comply with the laws. The companies will address a letter to the Governor, setting forth their reasons for refusing to obey the law, and embodying the opinion of eminent counsel that it is unconstitutional. With this they will leave the question to be determined by the courts.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING BANK.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Frederick Douglass President of the Freedman's Savings Bank, says depositors need give themselves no uneasiness, and should not dispose of their claims at a sacrifice. Those employed at the bank assure him that if depositors will be patient for a very short time the bank and its branches will be able to pay dollar for dollar.

Since yesterday morning not more than fifty depositors of small amounts have applied to the Freedman's Savings Bank for the withdrawal of funds. In all other respects the business is progressing as usual.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OFFICIALS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—The officers of the Freedman's Bank here deny being involved in the reported trouble of the Freedman's Bank in Washington. They also assert that private dispatches received to-day state that the report of the failure of the Freedman's Bank in Washington is without foundation, and only started for political purposes.

THE BRANCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—An officer of the Freedman's Savings Bank in this city (a branch of the bank in Washington) stated to-day that the news from Washington had caused some little apprehension among the depositors here, but if they would act with reason nothing was to be feared, as the bank has ample funds with which to meet all ordinary demands. He further said that if the depositors should start anything like a run on the bank, the sixty days' notice clause of the charter would be brought into requisition as a necessary measure of safety.

A HEAVY RUN ON THE CHARLESTON BRANCH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28.—There was a heavy run on the Freedman's Saving Bank here today. At first the depositors were paid in full, but, as the run continued, the bank paid the latter twenty per cent. of their deposits, and required sixty days' notice for the balance.

The deposits in the bank on April 1 were $256,000. About $5,000 was paid to the depositors to-day.

THE RUN ON THE NEW-YORK BRANCH—PAYMENTS LIMITED TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The run on the Freedman's Savings Bank, in Washington, telegraphed to this City early on Monday afternoon, and the subsequent enforcement of the rule requiring sixty days' notice, has had comparatively little effect on the depositors in the branch institution at No. 186 Bleecker street. On Monday the total amount of withdrawals up to 8 P. M. was 100, aggregating $15,000 in all, an average of $150 apiece. At 6 o'clock the sixty days' rule was put into operation, and demands looking like a premeditated run refused. Yesterday all payments were limited to $5, only the poorer class of depositors receiving even this. The total number visiting the bank was between 150 and 200, less than forty of whom gave notice of withdrawal. Twenty-two of the poorer applicants received $5 apiece, the large majority of the visitors contenting themselves with inquiries as to the condition of the institution. The deficiency, which is generally regarded as being caused by an injudicious system of loans on Washington real estate, is estimated at $200,000, a considerable portion of which will be covered by unclaimed deposits. Investments in other than United States securities were forbidden by the original charter. This provision, however, was abrogated by the amendment of May 6, 1870, permitting investments "to the extent of one-half its deposits in bonds or notes secured by mortgage on real estate in double the value of the loan." The amount thus loaned on Washington real estate is nearly or quite $2,000,000, the total deposits, by the report of 1873, being $4,000,000. All the property thus mortgaged is among the most valuable in the national capital, and considered by the officers of the bank as fully equal to all claims liable to be brought against it. The manager, Mr. Samuel L. Harris, is confident that, with suitable forbearance on the part of the depositors, the amount of deficiency, if any, will not exceed six or seven per cent. In case Congress comes to the rescue of the institution, which is considered quite likely, the ultimate loss will be still less. The entire amount of deposits at the Washington Bank and its branches—thirty-four in number—is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, of which $300,000 is due the 3,000 depositors in this City. The exact figures cannot be given, as the detailed report of 1874 is in the hands of Congress, to whom it has just been submitted by the Controller of the Currency.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 29—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Monday night, central over Western Kentucky, has developed into quite a severe storm, and moved eastward to the eastern portions of Virginia and North Carolina. Cloudy weather is now prevailing over New-England, and north-east winds, rain, and snow over the Middle States, with fresh and brisk north to east winds, and high, on the coast. The winds have shifted to south-easterly over Eastern Dakota, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. The Ohio River has continued rising from Marietta to Louisville. The Mississippi remains nearly stationary, and the Missouri, below Omaha, has fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, fresh and brisk east to north winds, probably high on the coast, cloudy weather, and rain or snow.

For the Middle States, fresh and brisk north to west winds, and clearing weather over the western portion during the morning, and over the eastern portion during the evening.

For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to west and north, with clear and clearing weather.

For the lower lake region, winds shifting to north and west, with clear and clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, winds veering to east and south, rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear and clearing weather, with north to west winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Washington, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Baltimore, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, and Oswego, and are ordered for Boston.

DECORATION DAY—ALL SOLDIERS' GRAVES TO BE DECORATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHIC

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 28.

SENATE.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the bill supplemental of the act to promote the development of the mining resources, with a recommendation that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it was so referred.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, presented a preamble and resolutions of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, denying that they were opposed to the Government paying bonds and taking possession of the work, but that they were legally advised not to surrender possession until all debts be paid by the Government. They further stated that the receipts of the company for the past nine years had been but little over $169,000, instead of $350,000 per annum, as stated in the Senate.

Mr. STEVENSON said he had no desire to do the Directors any wrong, as they were gentlemen of the highest respectability, but the company had never communicated any facts on the subject to either his colleague or himself. He reiterated his statements regretting that the company had interposed any objection to the Government taking control of the work. The resolutions were laid on the table.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of H. H. Sibley, Thomas M. Jones, Dabney H. Maury, Van R. Morgan, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; John J. Jullus Guthrie, of North Carolina; Wm. G. Jones, of Alabama; and C. D. Anderson, of Texas, all of which were placed on the calendar.

He also reported unfavorably on the bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett, of Maryland; John Forsyth, of Alabama; George Pickett, of Virginia; David A. Telfair, of North Carolina, and Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. Most of those bills did not have the necessary petitions from the parties named, and the latter one the committee was not disposed to consider favorably. However, the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

ARMY BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to correct the dates of the commissions of certain officers of the army; the bill making retirement in the army and marine corps after a certain age obligatory; the bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the United States Army; the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to reserve from sale 10,000 suits disused army clothing, and to transfer the same to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the bill authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the army, all of which were placed on the calendar.

THE HAGERSTOWN BANK.

The bill to authorize the Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown, Md., to remove to Washington, D. C., was taken up and passed—yeas 30, nays 14.

DISCUSSION ON THE ORDER OF BUSINESS, LOUISIANA OR THE FINANCES.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill be laid aside, and that the Finance bill and the President's Message be taken up. The motion was lost.

Mr. MORTON said he had given notice last week that he would move to take up the bill to-day. That Senator was now confined to his house by sickness, but he was perfectly willing to have the bill considered.

Mr. CONKLING said no notice was given that a motion would be made to take up the bill to-day. During the debate last week it was suggested that the bill be considered to-day, but he (Mr. Conkling) declined to accept the suggestion when he made the motion to take up the message on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his friend from Missouri, (Mr. Schurz,) now absent in Boston upon a mission of public importance, had requested him to ask the Senate not to proceed to the consideration of the Finance bill before his return. He would be here on Thursday, and he (Mr. Edmunds) thought it would be no more than proper to grant the request. He hoped the bill would not be taken up now.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said he desired to have the Civil Rights bill considered, and had given notice some time ago that he would move to take it up when the Louisiana bill should be disposed of or laid aside.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate should fix some day to take up the Finance bill, in order that every Senator might be present. Nothing was to be gained by taking the vote to-day. So far as he was concerned he was willing to vote now, but notice should be given as to when a vote would be taken. The time could be fixed for Monday or Tuesday next. He therefore moved that the Finance bill and President's message be made the special order for Monday next after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had received information from his colleague (Mr. Hoar) to the effect that he desired to be here when the vote was taken. He had been detained from the Senate by public business, and he (Mr. Boutwell) not anticipating that a vote would be taken so soon, had not notified him to be present.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not understand the importance of delaying action until some of the absent Senators could return. Even if there were a new Senator coming from Massachusetts, his vote had not been given on the Homestead bill, and he saw no reason why waiting for him (Mr. Hoar) (Mr. Logan) should be absent, he would not ask the Senate to postpone business till his return.

Mr. CONKLING, after further debate, asked unanimous consent to have Friday next, at 2 P. M., fixed for the consideration of the bill, when a vote should be taken without debate. He appealed to his friend Bogy to agree to that arrangement, and any remarks he might desire to make could be submitted on some other bill, as there would be plenty of opportunity yet for him.

Mr. BOGY said he would consent to the arrangement.

Mr. THURMAN said that he did not understand this great diversity of opinion between the Administration Senators. For his part he longed to have a return to the good old days of Andrew Jackson, when the President had a good, wholesome influence upon Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS said in a Republican Administration the Chief Magistrate attended to his constitutional duties, whereas in the "good old days" of Democracy, if any Democratic Senator failed to support any measure of the Administration, he was not allowed to have any positi n in his party.

Mr. THURMAN said when he entered the Senate five years ago there was no one man here to whom the Republican Party was indebted for its existence more than to any other man living. Yet the time came when that man disagreed with the views of the Administration and was humiliated in every way therefor. To such an extent was he humiliated that he was only allowed a place upon committees by Democratic votes.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the President was to be commended for not interfering in legislation. The nonelection of Mr. Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations was not for the cause stated by the gentleman, (Mr. Thurman,) but solely for a personal reason. The Senator had no right to say that Senator Sumner, or any other Senator, had been pursued by the Administration or any of his party.

Mr. HOWE said the very Senate which refused to put Mr. Sumner at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations tendered him at the same time the Chairmanship of one of the most important committees of the Senate—Privileges and Elections.

Mr. LOGAN said this friends of the Finance bill were willing to keep silent and vote, but he warned his friends on the other side not to commence the war.

Mr. CAMERON said he was not placed at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee at his own request. The way he became to be made Chairman was by a second on the committee, and he had been given that position at the request of Mr. Sumner, when that gentleman was Chairman. He was absent at his home in Pennsylvania when assigned to the Chairmanship. He came here at the earliest opportunity intending to decline, but upon entering the Senate Chamber, and hearing the remarks of a Senator who was overzealous in behalf of Mr. Sumner, which were not complimentary to him, (Cameron,) he reconsidered his determination and accepted. He had seen it announced in the newspapers that he had robbed Mr. Sumner of his place on the committee. Great heaven! he did nothing of the kind. The feeling between himself and Mr. Sumner was of the most friendly character. When he (Mr. Cameron) had to go home to his sick family he asked Mr. Sumner to put with him on the bill then up. Mr. Sumner replied, "Yes, Cameron, gladly," and we shook hands. He said, "God bless you," and I said, "God bless you."

Mr. HAMLIN said he thought it appropriate to state that at the time the Senator (Mr. Cameron) was placed at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, in place of Mr. Sumner, it was done simply and solely upon the understanding that Mr. Sumner was not upon speaking terms with the President or Secretary of State.

Mr. THURMAN said it was not his province to decide this question, but the speech which Mr. Sumner prepared showed differently. However, Mr. Sumner's own works would show his own history, would show the truth, and that would be read long after the Senate had passed away. Charles Sumner's own account would be believed, and that would show why he was not upon speaking terms with the President and Secretary of State. The debate which took place in open Senate when Mr. Sumner was displaced, gave to the opposition members some idea of what took place in the caucus. He (Mr. Thurman) thought Mr. Sumner, to the day of his death, was a proscribed man, because he would not support a measure of the Administration. The country thought so. No one ever attributed the displacement of Mr. Sumner as head of the Committee on Foreign Relations to his successor, the Senator from Pennsylvania. Indeed, that Senator (Mr. Cameron) had expressed to him (Mr. Thurman) a wish to be relieved.

Mr. HOWE said if any one topic was out of order he thought this was. He corroborated what had been said by his friend from Maine, (Mr. Hamlin,) that the action of Mr. Sumner on the San Domingo Treaty had no influence in the imagined change in that committee. The late Senator from Massachusetts preferred to believe what was not true, and, further, there were no plausible grounds for believing it.

Mr. ANTHONY said Mr. Sumner was not removed as agent of his convention to this San Domingo treaty. Reference had been made during the debate to a speech Mr. Sumner wrote. That was not a speech of Mr. Sumner. He wrote it, but decided not to deliver it, and the man who violated his confidence over his new-made grave, committed an act of perfidy which would not be forgotten. Mr. Sumner did him, (Mr. Anthony,) the honor to show him that speech. There was not more than half a dozen given out, and each one contained a memorandum. "this is in strict confidence." If Mr. Sumner had lived no man would have dared to make it public.

The vote was taken on Mr. Wright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and take up the Finance bill, with the President's Message, and it was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 27.

The chair announced that the Finance bill was before the Senate, and the question was, should it pass notwithstanding the President's objections? Upon this question the Constitution required that the vote should be taken by yeas and nays. No one taking the floor, the roll was called, and the voted resulted—yeas 34, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom, Wright—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamilton, of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill, of Vermont, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh—30.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the bill was lost.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, who would have voted against the bill, announced that he was paired with Mr. Morton, who would have voted for it.

Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, who also would have voted for the bill, announced that he would not vote, but would pair himself with Mr. Schurz, who was absent, and who was opposed to the bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to take up the Civil Rights bill.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF FOR THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating $90,000 for the purchase of rations to be used in the relief of persons suffering from the inundations of the Lower Mississippi, and it was passed.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE AND THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized and directed to inquire whether any, and if so, whom, of the United States Government officials of the City of New-York have absented themselves or are now absenting themselves from their official duties by influence and control, by corrupt or improper means, State legislation at the Capitol of that State; and also procuring the objects they have offered to members of the Legislature as inducements places of profit connected with their offices in New-York, to be given after the adjournment of the Legislature.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare and report a bill to amend the act of June 8, 1872, relative to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads, so as to allow honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands without being required to commence settlement and improvement.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, objected.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, Chairman of the Military Committee, remarked that the question was now before that committee, and would certainly be reported upon.

JUDGE STORY, OF ARKANSAS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Judge William Story, the United States District Judge of the Western District of Arkansas, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the committee, addressed the House, giving a résumé of the provisions of the bill and the changes made in it by the Committee of the Whole.

The question of printing the bank notes and bonds was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Garfield, Hale, of Maine, Potter, Randall, Maynard, and others, an amendment having been voted by the Committee of the Whole increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $500,000 to $1,250,000.

The objection made to that amendment by Messrs. Dawes, Hale, and Potter, was that its object was to break up the present system of printing the bank notes and bonds, which worked well and was properly guarded with all necessary checks, and to place the matter in the hands of the Printing Division of the Treasury, or, virtually, in the hands of one man, and it was charged in the course of the discussion that one of the objects was to give work to the Columbia Bank Note and Engraving Company, in Washington.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvadia, advocated the amendment in the interest of economy and of safety. He contended that the objection to the amendment was in the interest of the three bank note engraving companies in New-York.

At 5 o'clock the discussion closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

The amendment increasing the salaries of some of the officers of the House was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The amendment appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of official stamps for the Treasury Department, instead of $200,000—the object being to break up the system of requiring each department to pay its own postage—was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 90.

The House refused to agree to the amendment making the maximum pay of gaugers $7 per day, instead of $5.

The House also refused to agree to the amendment striking out the appropriations for the Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.—yeas 71, nays 136.

The House also refused to agree to the amendments striking out the items for horses and carriages for the Department of Justice—yeas 100, nays 103.

The amendment offered by Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, requiring the Attorney General to report in detail the expenditures of the contingent fund, was agreed to. Also, the amendment requiring Clerks and Marshals of District Courts to be residents of the district.

The amendment in reference to the engraving and printing of notes and bonds by the Treasury Department, increasing the amount from $500,000 to $1,250,000, was agreed to—yeas 153, nays 53.

The paragraph appropriating $625,000 for printing notes, bonds, &c., was stricken out without a division. The provision on that subject now stands as follows:

For labor by the day or piece, or contract, including the labors of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring, plate printing, and other specialties necessary for carrying on the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and to pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates usually paid for such work—and for other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, $1,125,000.

The amendment striking out the paragraph requiring the department clerks to work seven hours a day, instead of six hours, was struck out, without the yeas and nays.

The amendment exempting appropriations for river and harbor improvements, light-houses, and certain public works from the law which requires unexpended balances of appropriations to be carried to the surplus fund, and covered into the Treasury at the expiration of two years, was agreed to without a division. Those were all the important amendments.

The bill was then passed, and the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MAILS FOR MAY.

Date.	Steam-ship.	Destination.	Time of Sailing.
2.	St. Laurent	Brest and Havre	
2.	Republic	Queenstown	12:00 M.
2.	Donau	Southampton and Bremen	12:00 M.
5.	Minnesota	Queenstown	12:30 P.M.
5.	Goethe	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
6.	Scotia	Queenstown	6:30 A.M.
6.	Graf Bismarck	Bremen	12:00 M.
7.	Thuringia	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
9.	Celtic	Queenstown	8:00 A.M.
9.	Neckar	Southampton and Bremen	12:00 M.
12.	Wyoming	Queenstown	11:30 A.M.
13.	Cuba	Queenstown	12:00 M.
13.	America	Bremen	12:00 M.
14.	Westphalia	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
16.	Franklin	Stettin	12:00 M.
16.	Adriatic	Queenstown	8:00 A.M.
16.	Lahn	Southampton and Bremen	12:00 M.
16.	Pereire	Brest and Havre	12:30 P.M.
19.	Nevada	Queenstown	
19.	Lessing	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
20.	Abyssinia	Queenstown	6:30 A.M.
20.	Hermann	Bremen	12:00 M.
21.	Pommerania	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
23.	Baltic	Queenstown	8:00 A.M.
23.	Weser	Southampton and Bremen	12:00 M.
26.	Montana	Queenstown	11:30 A.M.
27.	Russia	Queenstown	11:30 A.M.
27.	Hansa	Bremen	11:30 A.M.
28.	Holsatia	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
30.	Oceanic	Queenstown	12:00 M.
30.	Rhein	Southampton and Bremen	12:00 M.
30.	Humboldt	Stettin	12:00 M.
30.	Ville de Paris	Brest and Havre	

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Commissioner Duryee presented the new designs for shields for the Captains, Sergeants, and patrolmen of the department. The shields for the Captains are to be of yellow metal, similar in pattern and design to the gold shield recently presented to Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer and Sheridan Shook for having sold the largest number of tickets for the charity matinées. The patrolman's shield is to be of white metal. It is a plain shield, with the City arms in the centre, around which appears in black letters "Municipal Police N. Y." At the base of the shield is the number of the patrolman in plain black figures. The Sergeant's shield will be similar to that of the patrolman, with the addition of a spread eagle perched on the top, and the word "Sergeant" in place of the number at the base. These shields are to be attached to the coats of the wearers with a patent wire fastening. The designs were approved by the board, and steps will be at once taken to have them manufactured and issued to the Police force. Sergt. Henry V. Steers, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct (Tremont) was promoted to be Captain, and Sergt. Wm. A. Russell was transferred from the Twenty-fourth to Thirty-fourth Precinct. The resignation of W. B. C. Duryee, clerk to Commissioners Russell and Duryee, was accepted, and George P. Barrett was appointed in his stead at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Mrs. Anne E. Jarboe, widow of the late Detective Charles B. Jarboe, of the Seventh Precinct, was allowed a pension of $150 per annum. On motion of Commissioner Duryee the board adjourned until Tuesday, 5th prox.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

ASSEMBLING OF THE SEXTENNIAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL—DEPARTURE OF ELECTORS FOR FRANCE—FOUNDATION OF THE ORDER.

On the 25th day of May next there will be assembled at Angers, Department of Maine-et-Loire, France, a body of religious ladies drawn from nearly every civilized nation and from many of the semi-civilized countries of the earth, to elect a chief officer for their order. The order is that of the Roman Catholic Sisterhood of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, and there will be represented in the Electoral Council about 140 monasteries, located in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica. The order, as is generally known, has for its object the reclamation and reformation of fallen women and girls, who either voluntarily present themselves for admission, or are committed to its custody by competent authority. Prior to 1835 this work was carried on only under the direction of isolated monasteries, under various titles, but in that year the order became known as an organized body, having a supreme source of authority, and the exemplary lady who then became its leader held the office, through successive elections, for thirty-three years, or up to the time of her decease in April, 1868. This eminent *religieuse*, Marie De St. Euphrasie Pelletier, was in 1817 Mistress of the Penitents in the Community of Our Lady of Charity of the Refuge, at Tours, and a few years later became Superioress of the same body. In 1829 she was called to Angers, to establish a penitential home for Magdalens, the basis of the fund for its establishment being a bequest of 30,000 francs by Mme. De La Rochefoucauld De Neuville, her son, the Count De Neuville, subsequently becoming a great benefactor of the institution. Under the belief that the establishment of a Generalship would lead to a more extended control and interest in the work, a petition was sent to Rome by Bishop Montault, of Angers, in conjunction with the Bishops of Poitiers, Meta, and Grenoble, and the request was joined in by the Count De Neuville, the Countess D'Andigni and other eminent persons, clerical and lay. The Generalat was approved of in 1835 by a decree and Brief from his Holiness Gregory XVI., and Mother Marie St. Euphrasie was named Superioress-General. She continued her work for thirty-three years, and at the time of her death she was seventy-two years old. So great was the recognition of her labors that shortly before her dissolution benedictions were sent to her by the Archbishops of Cambray, Aix, and Westminster, and the Bishops of Orleans, Arras, Autun, Poitiers, and Most Rev. Dom Gueranger, Albert of Solesmes, and her death-bed was surrounded by many dignitaries of the Church. She had been a *religieuse* for over fifty years, and during thirty-nine years had held the superior position. At her decease there were 110 monasteries, of which 32 were in France, 10 in Belgium and Holland, 14 in Italy, including 3 in Rome; 15 in Germany, 10 in Great Britain and Ireland, 3 in Asia, 8 in Africa, 20 in North and South America, and 1 in Oceanica; and all which sprung from Asile d'Autre House at Angers. The Angers Monastery contains about 1,200 inmates, and has a congregation of about 2,000 nuns. The term of office of the Superior General is six years. The last election took place in October, 1868, when the present Incumbent, Mother General Marie St. Joseph, was chosen. The election should have been held on the Thursday succeeding the octave of the Ascension of that year, but Mother General St. Euphrasie had been elected for a term of seven years, as per the written notes of the electors. In 1868 she would of course have been similarly reelected, but her death in the latter part of April of that year precluded it, and it was then too late to summon the electoral council at the proper calendar time. The assistant at the General Monastery of Angers discharged the duties *pro tem.* until the October election. On the day preceding her death, Mother General St. Euphrasie nominated a colony of the sisterhood to establish the monastery of Misrghine, near Oran, in Algeria, and on the same day transacted business for a little colony who were about to start for Aden and another for India. The superioress of the establishment at Oran was appointed by her only a few hours before her death, showing the deep devotion she felt in her work while life lasted.

Within the past week the ladies of the order who represent the monasteries of the United States and Canada have left this City to attend the Electoral Council, six of them having sailed by the steamship Gaelic, and the remainder on Saturday last by the steamer City of Richmond. On board the Gaelic were Mother Mary of St. Joseph, Provincial Superioress of Cincinnati; Mother Mary of St. Gertrude, of Cleveland; Mother Mary of St. Scholastic, Cincinnati; Mother Mary Ignatius, Columbus; Mother Mary des Anges, Philadelphia, and Mother Mary of St. Ignatius. Those on board the City of Richmond were Mother Mary of St. Magdalen, Mother Mary of St. Aloysius, Mother Mary of the Bath, Mother Mary of Calvary, Mother Mary of St. Paul, Mother Mary of St. Rose, Mother Mary of the Sacred Heart, Mother Mary of St. Francis Patrick, Mother Mary of St. John Kerchmann, Mother Mary St. Francis Xavier, Mother Mary St. Teresa, and Mother St. Anselm. Mother Mary of the Holy Name, and four sisters of the order. The Houses over which these ladies preside are allotted to provinces, and a province generally comprises three or four monasteries. The Province of New-York embraces the houses in New-York City, Brooklyn, and Boston, and the Provincial Superioress of New-York and her Prioress have both sailed to attend the council. According to the best obtainable information, the order now includes about 125 monasteries and nearly 30,000 nuns. The Mother House of the Good Shepherd, located at the foot of East Ninetieth street, was built in 1861, and the buildings have cost about $430,000. The institution was commenced in this City in October, 1857, by five sisters of the order. By the reception of novices since that period, the community now numbers about 140, not including twenty out-door sisters, fifty-six of the whole number being engaged in the conduct of the Brooklyn and Boston houses. The following data are obtained from the last annual report of the New-York house, dated October, 1873: Whole number of inmates received since the organization of the institution, 4,020; received during the year, 401; total supported, 959; discharged during the year, 413; by writs of habeas corpus, 1; returned to parents or guardians, 226; left without permission, 5; transferred to other institutions, 4; placed out in situations, 87; died, 20; total remaining, 564.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held an animated session yesterday. During the afternoon many of the members had an informal discussion in relation to the effect of the bill consolidating the City and County of New-York, but they came to no definite conclusion. A few were of the opinion that the bill limited the functions of the board to confirming the tax levy, and that the work would necessarily enable them to claim the additional salary of $9,000 per annum which they now receive as representatives of the County. The board met at 3:30 o'clock. Four members—the Mayor, Messrs. Vance, Hackett, and Morris—were absent. Supervisor McCafferty was called to the chair. Resolutions were adopted in favor of renewing the lease of the armory on Broadway and Fourth street at a rental of $7,500 per annum, and assigning the Ninety sixth and Eighty-fourth Regiments to the building, and the Fifth Regiment to the arsenal.

Supervisor Gilon moved that the Clerk of the board be authorized to re lease the building on Broadway and Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, for the use of the Seventy-first Regiment. After a long and animated debate, in which Supervisors Van Schaick and Monheimer spoke against the resolution, and Supervisors Cooper, Gilon, and others in its favor, it was laid over. A resolution assigning the Sixth Regiment to the building on Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, which was recently set apart for the Seventy-first, was then presented, and, after eliciting considerable discussion, was lost by a vote of 7 to 6. Supervisor Van Schaick referred to the Consolidation bill, and said they would soon cease to be a board of supervisors. Motions to adjourn were then made and lost; and it was finally agreed to take action on all the claims on the minutes, and wind up the business of the board. A large number of bills were then passed, but before all could be reached, the board adjourned until Thursday next.

VAGRANT ITALIAN CHILDREN.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday the following communication was received from Mr. Ferdinand De Lucea, Consul General of Italy, submitting a plan of action in relation to the arrests of vagrant Italian children by the Police as follows:

First—That the Police be directed to apprehend all Italian children under the age of sixteen found in the street begging, dancing, or playing on musical instruments for gain.

Second—That on their arrest they be produced before the Consul General of Italy, who will examine them in their own dialect, of which there are many, and take their depositions and have the same translated.

Third—That they be detained in the usual place of custody of vagrant children a reasonable number of days for any one to claim them, the Italian Consul paying the expense of their board.

Fourth—If any one appears as their master, the Italian Consul will undertake to prosecute him for misdemeanor under the statute.

Fifth—In case the children are not claimed the Consul will take them and return them to Italy.

By the adoption of this plan Mr. De Lucea trusts that in a few months Italians will be spared the sorrow of seeing children belonging to their nation made professional mendicants, and this City be relieved from what would soon prove to be a dangerous class. The communication was referred to the Chief Clerk to report in relation to the powers of the board in the matter.

THE COURTS.

THE BATTERY EXTENSION SUIT.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY ON MODERN LEGISLATION—THE JURY LOCKED UP.

At the opening of Part I., Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the case of Charles P. Shaw against David Babcock, already noticed in THE TIMES, was resumed. After testimony of Deputy Controller Storrs to the effect that the assignment had been withdrawn before the time testified to by defendant, counsel for the respective parties proceeded to sum up before the jury, Mr. Henry L. Clinton on behalf of defendant, and Mr. John E. Devlin on behalf of plaintiff.

Chief Justice Daly then charged the jury, submitting to them not only the question whether the contract, as testified to by plaintiff, had been entered into, but also whether this contract was by its terms limited to services of plaintiff exclusively before the legislative committee of reference, or embraced general services in securing the passage of the bill by the Legislature. If the former, the contract, he said, was valid, but if the latter, invalid. Referring to this distinction the Judge's language was as follows: "The distinction is important for this reason: I see no objection, at least I know of none in the law, to an agreement by a lawyer to appear before a legislative committee and advocate the passage of a proper bill, assigning such reasons as may or may not be satisfactory to the committee, by whom the bill may or may not be introduced into the Legislature; nor any impropriety, that if his services are not successful—that he does not succeed in satisfying the committee—that he is not to receive his compensation, and that if they do report the bill, which is one of the stages in the course of legislation, that he is to receive the compensation. There is something more than this, and that is that provision will be made. On that turns a very important inquiry in this case; that is, whether there was or was not a conditional contract for service to be exercised beyond that exercised in the Legislature, upon the legislators, so as to make the compensation dependant on the success of that or not. In other words, the law is correct as it was stated to you, that a contract made in general terms to secure the passage of an act through the Legislature, with the condition that if the act is passed the party shall receive a certain compensation, and if not, he shall not, is void upon the face, as leading to corruption." Further on in his charge the Chief Justice referred to legislative corruption as follows: "Mr. Shaw says he did not employ them (Mattoon, Williams, and Creamer) in their capacity as Senators, for their terms had expired with the expiration of the preceding year, but he employed them (those dignified gentlemen and public officers)—he employed them for their influence with Tweed and Connolly in effecting the payment of this claim." In conclusion he said: "Well, gentlemen, without making any observations on the facts of this case, it is a very extraordinary state of things that is presented by this evidence—that for the purpose of getting a claim, alleged to be a valid one, involving a release from an existing contract, $18,000 would have to be paid for that service. That strikes the minds of ordinary persons as very extraordinary, in view of any difficulty involved in such a matter, or any consideration which would be an honest consideration on such an act. It either shows a most complicated condition of the Legislature, or a most corrupt one, if that enormous amount was to be paid for the simple purpose expressed and admitted by all parties in respect to this claim. I mention it simply as a matter of observation—not with the intention of influencing your judgments upon the passage of this act, but as the sentiment of a public officer or a citizen, in respect to that aspect of this case, admitting in fact to the truth as the plaintiff states them. Either one of three things is implied—that legislation has become impracticable, exceedingly difficult, or enormously corrupt. One of these three consequences would seem to be indicated in the ordinary management of public affairs. I have said in this case what I have very unusual for a Judge to do, and unusual for me; but I could not rise up, whatever disposition may be made of this case, and not express my moral sense of it, whatever may be the ultimate verdict. I would feel unfit for the discharge of public duty, and in view of the importance of Government, order, honesty, and law in a free country, if I did not give utterance to the impression made on me by the facts of this case, whatever those facts may justify in the enforcement or non-enforce ment of the contract."

The jurors, not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, were locked up.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

John W. Conway was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterd ay, charged with having forged the indorsement of Rose & Co., of Baltimore, to a money order. He was held for examination....Thomas MacMahon, who, with nine fellow sailors of the steam-ship Caravan, was charged with having assaulted Capt. Weaffin and attempting a mutiny, was held for examination by Commissioner Shields. The others were discharged.

....Eleven cases of type, which were seized on board the steam-ship Victoria, were yesterday condemned by default for non-payment of importation duty, return of process having been made and no claimant appearing....The proceeding in which ex-Judge George Washington Bowen from instituting further suits against Nelson Chase for the recovery of the Jumel estates was continued yesterday before Judge Blatchford in the Circuit Court. The greater portion of the day was occupied by counsel in putting in portions of the evidence taken when the case was tried before Judge Shipman. At its conclusion Mr. O'Conor commenced his legal argument on the motion.

LARCENY AT A PICNIC.

Charles Caple, a hack-driver at Canary's stables in Mercer street, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, charged with the larceny of a gold watch. When the case was called, counsel for the defense produced two men who bore a marvelous likeness to each other, and declined to state which was Caple, on the ground that the defense would be mistaken identity. One of the men, however, was positively recognized by the complainant as the one who had stolen his watch. From the evidence it appeared that on the 23d of July John H. Lorigan, a liquor-dealer, was returning on a barge from the picnic of the "Eurekas," a Fourteenth Ward organization, when he was assaulted by the prisoner, who caught him from behind, threw him violently on the deck, and snatched his gold watch and chain, leaving a small portion of the chain hanging to Lorigan's vest. Lorigan followed the prisoner, who ran off and concealed himself, but was subsequently discovered by the complainant and arrested. The defense claimed that the prisoner was a man of good character, and, being in a state of beastly intoxication while returning from the picnic, was incompetent to commit the theft charged. Counsel called as witnesses Police Officers Madden and Brennan, Thomas Canary, the Mercer street livery stable keeper by whom the prisoner was employed; Charles Troy, a hack-driver; Charles J. Kelly, book-keeper, and Bartholomew Gray, foreman of Belden's stables; Charles Powers, a liquor-dealer; Ex-Alderman Joseph Shannon, and a number of other political associates of the prisoner in the ward, all of whom gave him a good character. The jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Herman Wistner, against whom three indictments for grand larceny had been found, pleaded guilty to one charge, and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months....George W. Ewing pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Wm. Cunningham, a fireman at the Forty-second street gas works, was found guilty of assaulting James Auld, on Forty-second street, on the 30th November, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Mr. Hurlbut in the chair. The Finance Committee recommended payment of bills amounting to $17,276 84, which was laid over with the pay-roll for the month. The Secretary read a communication which he had forwarded to Mr. John G. Dale, Agent of the Inman Line of steamers, calling his attention to an overcharge which was made by the company's agent in Liverpool, in the case of John Rankin, who was overcharged $21 for an inland passage from New-York to San Francisco, the Liverpool agent not having taken into account the reduction made recently by the railroad companies in the case of emigrants. In reply, Mr. Dale said he had no confidence that the present rates of inland fare would be maintained, and he apprehended an advance in the rates when the Presidents of the different roads would meet. In conclusion, Mr. Dale said if they charged passengers the present railroad rates, and if such rates advanced before the arrival of the emigrant in New-York, he presumed the passengers would not pay the difference, but hold the company to their agreement. The Secretary replied to this letter, and said that the Inman Line had collected from the emigrant a greater sum for his transportation from New-York to San Francisco than he could have procured it for in Castle Garden on the day he purchased his ticket, and he, therefore, asked that the amount in question should be refunded.

Mr. Kaufman thought they could not compel the company to refund any such money.

The Secretary said that their c unsel was of the opinion that the emigrant himself had a good cause of action against the company, and he was preparing the papers in the case. The matters then dropped, and a motion was made that the board go into executive session, and that all should withdraw who were not members of the board. This board, for some time back, invariably go into executive session, and by excluding the reporters conceal matters in which the public are interested.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, April 29, is as follows: Nos. 206, 220, 223, 218, 224, 226, 227, 228.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
44—Carter vs. Rathbun.	
54—King vs. King.	
57—Clausen, Jr., vs. Lindsay.	
62—Binsse vs. McCallem, &c.	
65—Doyle vs. The Board of Revision.	
67—McGowan vs. Green, &c.	
69—Creamer vs. Green, &c.	
70—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.	
71—Winston vs. Mitchell	
Non-explosive Boiler Company.	
116—Adams, &c., vs. Fowler, Jr.	
120—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	
122—Cooper vs. Empire Mutual Life Ins. Co.	
154—Frost, Trustee, vs. Hotchkiss, &c.	
167—Sterne vs. Goepp, Administrator.	
174—Westheimer vs. Smith.	
203—Beattie vs. The Oleomorgarine Mfg. Co.	
214—Insiee, Survivor, vs. Hampton.	
215—Parish vs. Sherman, &c.	
217—In the matter of Hall.	
218—In the matter of Christie.	
219—In the matter of Manning.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, May 4.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact. Nos.	
263—Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al.	
137—St. P. M. & P. Ass. vs. Phœnix.	
298—Grigg, &c., vs. Fay et al.	
295—Walker vs. Walker.	
298—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	73	200	Erie	39⅝
100	do	73⅛	200	do	39⅝
300	do	73⅛	400	do	39⅝
900	do	73⅛	500	Union Pacific	70⅜
100	do	73⅝	700	do	70⅝
1,500	do	73⅝	2,500	do	70⅝
300	do	73⅝	1000	do	70⅝
100	do	73⅝	500	do	70⅝
500	do	73⅝	1000	do	70⅝
1200	do	73⅝	1000	do	70⅝
400	do	73⅝	1000	do	70⅝
800	do	73	500	do	70⅝
400	do	73⅛	900	do	70⅝
500	do	73⅛	1000	do	70⅝
400	Pacific Mail	44	4800	do	70⅝
100	do	44	1000	do	70⅝
500	do	44⅛	2300	do	70⅝
500	do	44	400	North-western	47
100	do	43⅝	100	do	47⅛
200	do	43⅝	200	do	47
1800	do	43⅞	100	do	47⅛
400	do	44	500	do	47
100	do	44⅛	300	do	47
300	do	44⅜	100	do	47
200	do	44⅝	100	North-west. Pref.	66
500	do	44⅝	100	Ohio & Miss	27¼
200	do	44⅝	100	do	27⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	98⅝	250	do	27
100	do	98⅛	100	Rock Island	99⅝
200	do	98⅛	100	do	99⅝
200	do	98⅜	100	do	99⅝
400	St. Paul	37⅝	100	do	99⅝
100	do	37⅝	100	do	99⅝
300	do	37⅝	950	do	99⅝
400	do	37⅝	100	do	99⅝
400	do	37⅝	100	do	99⅝
400	do	38	300	C., C. & I. C	22⅝
500	Lake Shore	76⅞	400	do	22½
200	do	77	100	do	22⅝
200	do	76⅞	23	do	22⅝
800	do	76⅜	200	do	22⅝
400	do	76⅝	500	Tol. & Wab	42¾
200	do	76⅜	500	do	42⅝
200	do	76⅜	200	do	42⅝
400	do	76⅜	300	do	42¾
800	do	77	100	do	42⅝
200	do	77	100	do	42⅝
800	do	77⅛	200	do	42⅝
800	do	77⅛	300	do	42⅝
200	do	77⅛	100	Han. & St. Jos	29
500	do	77⅛	100	do & St. Jos. Pref	33⅛
100	At. & Pac. Pref	14¼	100	do	34

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	b. c.	119⅞
2,500	do	b. c	120
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	b. c.	120⅜
10,000	do	12	120⅝
$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	b. c.	120⅜
500	do	b. c.	120⅜
15,000	do	b. c.	120⅜
10,000	U.S. 5s, '81, C.	12	116¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup	65	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new series	b. c.	65
1,000	A. & Shaw. 2d	97½	
6,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	103⅝	
3,000	C. & N. W. con. coup. gold bds.	85⅛	
3,000	do	b. c.	86
5,000	M. & Essex 2d	103	
3,000	Mich. S. 2d	102⅜	
1,000	B. & Erie, new	95	
500	L. S. Div. bds.	94⅛	
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	98⅜	
2,000	do	98⅝	
2,000	M. & Essex 2d	101	
1,000	B. & Erie, new	95	
500	L. S. Div. bds.	94⅛	
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	98⅜	
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	95	
2,000	N. Y. C. & R. F. 1st	100	
1,000	C. & R. F.	65	
1,000	A. & Shaw. 2d	97½	
6,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	103⅝	
3,000	C. & N. W. con. coup. gold bds.	85⅛	
3,000	do	b. c.	86
5,000	M. & Essex 2d	103	
3,000	Mich. S. 2d	102⅜	
1,000	B. & Erie, new	95	
500	L. S. Div. bds.	94⅛	
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	98⅜	
2,000	do	98⅝	
2,000	M. & Essex 2d	101

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini. Afternoon at 2—READINGS from Shakespeare, by Miss C. Cushman—"Macbeth."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—DONALD MCKAY—Mr. Oliver Doud Byron.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE—METAMORA—Mr. Edward Eddy.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FAROES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—CURIOSITIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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A curious instance of the tendency of the United States Senate to wander into interminable and irrelevant talk was given yesterday, when the veto message came up. There was no debate on the message itself, but an hour or more was consumed in a rambling discussion of the displacement of Mr. SUMNER from the Foreign Affairs Committee in 1870-71. The bill, over the veto, received 34 votes to 30 against it. The original vote was 29 to 24. Mr. BUCKINGHAM and Mr. FERRY of Connecticut, and Mr. GILBERT of Florida, voted against the bill yesterday, who did not vote and were not paired against it before. On the other hand, Messrs. COOPER, SAULSBURY, and SCHURZ were recorded in the negative the first time, but were absent yesterday. Mr. DENNIS, of Maryland, who did not vote the first time, voted for the bill yesterday, and Mr. MORTON was absent. Had those who voted the first time voted in the same way yesterday, the vote would have been 35 to 33, and had Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, been present, it would have been 35 to 34. It will be seen that there has been no change in the vote of any Senator.

There is to be an Ellsworth monument "inaugurated"—vile word—at Mechanicsville shortly, and one "Colonel" J. R. FELLOWS is said to be the orator singled out to do the honors of the occasion. To this the Troy *Times* very properly objects, and says that "the Union soldier who will consent to take part in any such commemorative ceremonies with this rebel blatherskite and Tammany politician, degrades his office and falsifies his patriotism." And it goes on to express its opinion that "no greater insult could be paid to the ashes of the patriot dead than the presence even of this miserable rebel and demagogue at the inauguration of the movement. The Albany *Argus* very naturally objects to these remarks, and yet the Troy *Times* is quite right in making them. "Col." FELLOWS *is* both a "blatherskite and a demagogue," and about the last man in the world who should be chosen to do honor to the memory of a good citizen. In the very last days of the Tweed rule, months after the full exposure of the Tammany frauds had startled the world, FELLOWS appeared on the Tweed Plaza in this City, and made a long and disgraceful speech in praise of TWEED—describing him as a man whom the country ought to honor, as a great benefactor to New-York, and altogether as a statesman without equal in the nation. This, be it remembered, was in the early part of November, 1871, five months after TWEED's rascalities had been fully exposed, and on the eve of the election which destroyed him and his party. Now, is this the proper man to pronounce an oration on a gallant Union soldier like Col. ELLSWORTH? We will not lay stress upon the fact that while Col. ELLSWORTH was defending the flag of his country, the so-called Col. FELLOWS was a rebel—because it seems to be unfashionable to refer to "rebels" in the present day. But is it decent to see a supporter of wholesale robbery and pillage chosen to deliver an address upon the character of a man who was as much opposed to dishonesty as "Col." FELLOWS was in favor of it?

Both parties to the squabble in Arkansas seem determined to force the President to settle their quarrel. BROOKS demands to be recognized as Governor, and BAXTER continues to issue his daily proclamation "that an armed insurrection exists in this State against the lawfully constituted authority thereof." So long as these contestants adhered to peaceable and lawful methods for the settlement of their dispute, the country took no interest in it, but now that each is surrounded with an armed force, and appealing to the President for help, the matter has become of national importance. It is quite possible that the President may be compelled by events to step in and put an end to the affair. The present condition of things cannot be permitted to continue much longer. BROOKS declines to abide by the decision of the Legislature, and BAXTER refuses to submit to any other tribunal. When the matter has arrived at this stage, it is difficult to see how the Federal Government can avoid exercising its police functions for the preservation of the national peace.

Mr. SPENCER's Charitable Appropriation bill, by which a very large proportion of the excise money is once more diverted to the support of a number of institutions already sufficiently provided for, has passed the Assembly. The principle of the bill is bad, were it only because it revives the vicious practice of allowing the Legislature to vote the items of City expenditures. It will be an evil hour for the City when its annual tax levy becomes again the rallying point for the corruption of the legislative session. Mr. SPENCER's bill presents the thin edge of this dangerous abuse. Besides, the bill as it now stands includes grants to a number of educational institutions already participating in State grants, and does very unequal justice to the dispensaries and minor hospitals which alone have any pressing claim to this kind of relief. The Board of Apportionment, aided by the advice of the State Board of Charities, is the proper body to authorize these grants, and to them it should be left to vote a sum not exceeding $100,000 for the year.

The Superintendent of the New-York Branch of the Freedman's Savings Bank ascribes the difficulties in which the institution is involved to advancing money rashly on Washington real estate, instead of clinging to the old system of investing in Government securities. We do not know how great the present difficulties of the bank may be, but it is not too much to say that *any* difficulties in its way are deeply disgraceful to its managers, and are specially so if they arise from the source mentioned above. The bank had an important work to perform, not only to keep safely the little savings of the unfortunate race for whose benefit it was chiefly devised, but also to encourage in them in the most practical way the habit of thrift on the one hand, and of prudent confidence in white men on the other. In the discharge of such a trust, no caution could be too great, and the least carelessness is almost criminal.

There is a bill before the Legislature amending the charter so as to provide for the continuance of the Board of Assistant Aldermen after January next. We hope the members have not failed to notice that the Assistant Aldermen spent their last session in discussing an ordinance for muzzling cats, and have in various ways, on previous occasions, brought the Common Council into public contempt. There may be some reasonable argument for continuing officials of this kind in existence, but we are unable to conjecture what it may be. While it is true that the present members will probably go out of office in any event at the end of the year, there is no reason to believe that their successors, if they are to have any, will be any more worthy of respect. The public interests will be best served by leaving the charter alone in this respect, and we hope the bill introduced early in the session by Mr. CAULDWELL, and suddenly brought forward at this late hour, will be rejected.

In recent years the closing hours of the Assembly have been marked by proceedings which were in no way creditable. Last year the riotous conduct of the members at the close of their labors was especially disgraceful, and we hope, for the sake of public decency, that none of the antics of that occasion will be repeated now. With a resolute man like Mr. HUSTED in the chair, it should be easy to repress all disorder, and the Speaker should not fail to exercise all the authority required to make the Assembly show in its last hour that it is composed of reasonable men instead of a set of lunatics. If Mr. HUSTED can do this, he will accomplish something which none of his late predecessors have been able to achieve, and will earn another title to public gratitude. The other day he promptly and sternly dealt with the first indications of the coming disorder, and we trust that he may be able to make the Assembly preserve the decorum proper to a legislative body until the moment of its final adjournment. And *do* smash the lobbyists.

The report was recently telegraphed all over the country that Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, had been arrested. It very soon appeared that the arrest was a mere trick, and on Saturday the charge against Mr. HALSTEAD was dismissed. The charge itself was one of the most frivolous kind—an advertisement of a lottery had been inserted in his paper by madvertence; it was ordered out by the managers of the paper the very next day, and payment for the first accidental insertion was refused. It is rather too bad to have the report of one's arrest circulated all over the Union on such a basis as this. Perhaps no one is particularly to blame, but the circumstance suggests that a little more judgment might advantageously be exercised in the transmission of such messages. Mr. HALSTEAD is not the sort of man to make money by using his paper in an unlawful way—and we hope he will not be offended with us if we add that his paper is one of the ablest published in this or any other country.

The bill for repaving Fifth avenue has passed the Assembly. It provides for the removal of the present pavement from the southerly side of Waverley place, at Washington square, to the northerly side of Sixtieth street. The pavement to be substituted is described as having a hydraulic concrete foundation of at least six inches in thickness, with a surface layer of not less than four inches in thickness. It is to produce neither mud nor dust, and is not to exceed in cost six dollars per square yard. It is to be kept in perfect repair for ten years at a cost not exceeding five per cent. on the first cost of the work, and the surface is to be kept constantly clean for ten years at a cost not exceeding two and a half per cent. on the first cost of the work. Whatever be the merits of the pavement contemplated in the bill, it is open to the obvious objection of shutting out public competition. We have always advocated a good macadamized roadway for Fifth avenue. That could be put up to public bidding; the patent pavement apparently referred to in the bill must be taken at the patentee's own price, which we may safely conclude will not be far within the rather high limit of $6 per square yard.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

There has probably been no committee in Washington this Winter, the work of which has been allowed to get more behindhand than that of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. One of the most important of Congressional committees—so important that its Chairman is regarded as the leader of the House, and its business is given a decided preference over that originating from any other source—this committee has, during the last five months, transacted scarcely any of its regular business. The Treasury Department, at the opening of the session, announced that its actual difficulties were very great, and that it anticipated still greater, and the Secretary submitted important suggestions touching the proper methods for supplying the deficiency. To these the committee responded by using its influence to rush through the House a measure legalizing the issue of the greenbacks that had been retired up to the full limit of $400,000,000—a hasty act, we fear, and certainly one without any considerations of sound policy to sustain it. Beyond this reckless piece of work, and an elaborate speech from Mr. DAWES, with a very bad mistake at the bottom of it, the Ways and Means Committee has contributed substantially nothing to the ordinary and pressing business with which, by the custom of the House, it is charged. To-day its calendar is so crowded that it is simply impossible that it should get half way through it in time for an adjournment at any usual season.

The causes for this delay in the business of the Ways and Means Committee are not altogether simple, but we need not refer explicitly at this moment to more than the principal one, which is the fact that the most important working committee of the House has been this year converted into an investigating committee. The subjects which have been given it to investigate are certainly such as ought to be investigated, and that very thoroughly. But they need but be mentioned to show that either they must be imperfectly attended to by the Ways and Means Committee, or else the work of the committee itself must suffer. Take, for instance, the Sanborn contracts. Certainly they are a matter in regard to which the whole truth ought to be known; but the truth could have been found out quite as completely, perhaps more completely, by a committee composed of members not otherwise employed, as by Mr. DAWES and his associates. The investigation has been a somewhat tedious one—more so than energetic and intelligent management should have made it. There has been an amount of time spent out of all proportion to the value or amount of facts disclosed. Some of the latter are important, and it is gratifying to know that the very beginning of the investigation put a stop to the practices to which it related. But this much could have been just as well accomplished by a committee other than one in whose hands some of the heaviest business of Congress lay. It is probably because the committee has had to do two classes of things at once that it has not done either one remarkably well. Certainly its methods of investigation are not, to say the least, economical of time, nor does the result give the impression that they have made up in efficiency what they have cost in time.

It is not impossible that the committee has been hampered somewhat by an itching on the part of some of its members to make for themselves a little personal political capital out of the investigations, and by the natural desire of some of the minority to make party capital as well. But these are things which the committee might control if it would, and it is a strong argument in favor of giving the investigations to some other committee, that they have not been nearly so well controlled as they should have been. We need hardly say that we should like to see the investigations themselves carried to a thoroughly searching conclusion, but important as they are, they are not quite so important as the regular business of the Government, a large part of which now awaits action at the hands of Mr. DAWES' committee.

OUR PRECIOUS ALDERMEN.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill for giving the Mayor the sole power of appointing heads of departments, without submitting his nominations to the Board of Aldermen. The same bill will probably come before the Assembly to-day, and there is very little doubt that it will be passed, for most people are heartily tired of the part played by the present Board of Aldermen in local politics.

The case is a very simple one. Under the charter, the Mayor nominates and the Board of Aldermen confirms. The object of this arrangement is plain enough—evidently the theory is that the Board of Aldermen will confirm good nominations, and reject bad ones. If the Mayor makes a mistake, the Aldermen can correct it. If that theory were carried out in practice, we should be decidedly in favor of it. If we could have a revisory board, which was watchful for the public interests, and animated by a high sense of duty, it would be an excellent thing. But it would be nonsense to pretend that the Board of Aldermen uses its power in that way. We have seen it confirm every nomination which was prejudicial to the interests of the City. It has never hesitated a moment about doing that. But when a thoroughly good nomination is sent in, it will have nothing to do with it. Mr. COOPER goes and hides himself, FLANAGAN wants to know what *he* is to get by it, and the rest of the Aldermen follow suit. The board goes in for what is called "trading," and laugh at the idea that it is its duty to consider the public interests before everything else. We could not find a stronger case than that which the nomination of Judge HOWLAND presents. This was a nomination which did the Mayor great credit. He could not have found a better man for the post in the whole City. We all know what HENRY SMITH was as a Police Commissioner. What he was, Judge HOWLAND is not. He would not have been subservient to any party, or to any section of parties, but would have used his influence in favor of a wise and efficient administration of the board in which he was placed. He is a man far above making any secret bargains with rowdy Aldermen. And for that very reason the Aldermen would not confirm him. Had the name of a disreputable politician been sent in, it woud have been confirmed at once. But a good man cannot run the gauntlet of the Board of Aldermen. He will not step into a bar-room and take a drink with them, nor will he promise them offices for their relations or dependants. The consequence is that he cannot get confirmed. It seems to us, therefore, that if we are to be driven to a choice between two evils, we had better depend at once upon the Mayor for the time being. He may be a Democrat—granted. But in no case can he choose worse men for public positions than those whom the Aldermen are alone willing to confirm. We cannot possibly be worse off than we are now. If the Mayor chooses bad men, he will have to take the undivided responsibility. When a man has to face the full responsibility of his acts, he is sometimes more prudent than when he can shift part of the blame upon the shoulders of somebody else.

We have not considered this question from a party point of view, because it is not a question requiring such treatment. The Republicans can neither be injured nor assisted by the measures now before the Legislature. But we should think that good government might be promoted, for it is quite clear that we do not get good government under the present mixed system. The experiment is worth a fair trial. We once more express our earnest hope that the Assembly will pass the bill agreed upon by the Senate, or one identical with it, and that a corrupt Board of Aldermen will thus have its power for doing mischief taken away from it.

NOVEL-READING AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It must be confessed that such statistics as we have in regard to the readers and buyers of books, as a whole class, (if, indeed, they can be rightly regarded as one class,) do not tend to raise reading in our eyes as an occupation, or even as an accomplishment. What degree of silliness and vulgarity may be reached in a "story" without losing attraction to readers by the thousands and tens of thousands, some of the weekly publications in England as well as in this country constantly show. But we have not to go to the sensational press for a striking illustration of our theme. The last report of the Superintendent of the Boston Library, which touches upon this subject, presents some facts which are very significant. The people of Boston are probably as well educated and as solid in their intellectual character as those of any place in the world, other than a German university town. But from this report it appears that the writer in English prose fiction most in favor at the Athens of America is a lady whose name is probably as unknown in literary circles abroad as it is at home, and of whose "works" we confess to knowing only so much as comes from an unsuccessful attempt to get through one of them. The demand for the novels of this author is more than three times as great as that for "George Eliot's," five times as great as that for THACKERAY's, and twelve times as great as that for CHARLOTTE BRONTE's. Another female writer of the same class, the authoress of *Fashion and Famine*, a book quite worthy of its name, enjoys a popularity approaching that of the prime favorite; her only superiors in this respect, among writers of the day, being, with one exception, Miss MUHLBACH and Miss BRADDON.

This showing is not peculiar to Boston. Book-sellers' trade-lists, and the records of public libraries elsewhere, show a like preference for the coarse and flimsy productions of these four writers. And it is remarkable that the greatest work of pure fiction produced in the present generation—"George Eliot's" *Romola*—is the least bought and read of all its author's works, and at its first appearance nearly ruined the magazine in which it was published. It is difficult to account for such results. The Superintendent of the Boston Library, Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, accounts for it in that institution by suggesting that the level of "George Eliot's" intelligence is too high for any different result in a library where the frequenters are of all classes. This seems more near the truth than it really is; for "Onida," whose level of intelligence is surely low enough to suit the meanest capacity, who is highly sensational, and who has written more books than "George Eliot," is behind her more than half way in that test of popularity—the number of books taken out; while DINAH MARIA MULOCK (Mrs. CRAIK,) whose level of intelligence is not remarkably high, is the one instance among writers of the day who in this respect stands above Miss MUHLBACK and Miss BRADDON. It seems sad and strange that in the grade of public favor in Boston, Miss MULOCK is represented by seventeen and HAWTHORNE by three.

Some insight is given into the perplexities of the problem by the fact that at the head of the list stands COOPER and DICKENS, and that in close proximity to them come JAMES and SCOTT. Mr. WINSOR is probably right in his opinion that DICKENS and SCOTT would be oftener called for at this library, (and of course at others,) but for the fact that their works are in the possession of so many families. And, by the bye, statistics do not sustain the opinion frequently expressed by critics, that SCOTT is not read by the present generation, or that he is displaced by the novelists of the day. At the Boston library he stands in comparison to THACKERAY as four to one, and with a like superiority to most contemporary novelists. The publishers of the Waverley Novels in Edinburgh and London find a constant demand for new editions, and here the reprinting of those grand books in various forms never ceases. SCOTT plainly holds the highest position of authorship—that of being classic, popular, and perennial. But the fact that he and JAMES and COOPER and DICKENS and Mrs. SOUTHWORTH are so nearly together in the race for mere popularity that "you might cover them with a blanket," shows what it is that charms the mere novel-reader—an interesting story, serious or comic, which may be read without thinking.

The point is that the enjoyment may be thoughtless. The demands of the average novel-reader and of the average play-goer of the period have reached that point together. And it must be confessed that novel-reading is about the laziest semblance of occupation that can be indulged in; the mind of the reader being as nearly in a state of absolute inexertion as is consistent with the reception of ideas. The question then arises whether public institutions should provide this sort of mere amusement, particularly when it is combined with bad style, vulgar tone, and shaky morals? If people choose to buy and to read Miss BRADDON's books and "Ouida's," it can't be helped; but should the public money, or the money of public benefactors, be spent to provide people with such reading? It would seem very clear that it should not; that institutions which are at least quasi-benevolent, and the object of which is intellectual and moral improvement, should furnish the public only with literature which is healthy and invigorating, and which, if it does not instruct, at least, while it recreates and amuses, shall not debauch the taste and vitiate the moral tone. Censorship of the press cannot be admitted; but a wise direction of the operation of public institutions is quite another matter. Public libraries are not in the nature of book-clubs, which must supply just what their members demand; and it is at least a serious question whether much of the flimsy and prurient fiction that cumbers their shelves might not, with propriety as well as with profit to their readers, be excluded.

THE STATE SENATE AND RAPID TRANSIT.

After passing the amended Eastman bill, providing for a local Rapid-transit Commission, the Assembly has passed the Vanderbilt and Third Avenue bills, and thus left the commission no routes from which to select, and no possibility, therefore, of doing anything but drawing their year's salaries and reporting that the field is fully occupied. The only escape from this dilemma is to suppose that the House granted charters to various persons for local steam railroads simply with the view of allowing the Eastman Commission to confiscate them. Whichever way we interpret recent legislation on this subject, the conclusion is equally absurd, and the result must be equally disappointing. The Senate has a very short time in which to settle this highly important question, but it is to be hoped that it will dispose of it rather more satisfactorily than the Assembly has done.

Leaving out of sight a number of bills which have no chance of passing, rapid-transit legislation stands pretty much in this position: The bill extending the time for the construction of the Gilbert Elevated Road has been signed by the Governor; the bill changing the name of the Beach Pneumatic to the Broadway Underground Railway has passed both Houses. The bill authorizing the Greenwich Street Elevated Road to extend its tracks on the cross streets along the line of its route awaits final passage in the Assembly. Thus we have the apparent possibility of securing in a few years an underground road along the centre of the island, and we have the reasonable certainty of having, in a somewhat shorter time, two elevated roads traversing the entire western section of the City. This is at least a beginning, and so far the Legislature has done its best to afford the City a prospect of relief from the street-car tyranny. In addition to the roads already specified, there can be but other two routes likely to be worked remuneratively, and these must be on the east side of the island. The routes in question are along the line of Third and Fourth avenues, and the Harlem and Third avenue corporations have had the grant of them, so far as the Assembly can settle the matter.

As we have frequently pointed out, the powers granted in these two charters are of too indefinite and extensive a character to be safely intrusted to any public corporation, and least of all to the selfish and unprincipled companies who apply for them. The route of the Gilbert Road was carefully selected by a responsible commission, with the view of causing the least possible injury to property. A similar board will determine the location of the extended tracks of the Greenwich street line, while the actual construction of that road, as well as of the Broadway Underground, will be under the inspection of a Board of Engineer Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Neither the Vanderbilt nor Third avenue charters provide for any such supervision. The outrageous proposal to deface the City Hall Park has indeed been dropped out, and so have the clauses which would have enabled these roads to be worked as mere arteries for freight. But the companies remain the sole judges of the kind of trestle-work or supporting pillars which they are to run along two of our busiest thoroughfares. There are no provisions, unless of the most general kind, for either absence of noise or the concealment of the cars from horses traveling below. For anything that can be enforced to the contrary, these roads may become equally destructive to private property, and dangerous to travel on the streets beneath.

The Senate cannot, in justice to the people of New-York, pass these bills in their present form, and as there is no time left in which to amend them, it had better not pass them at all. We are not particularly sanguine about the results of the Eastman bill, but the experiment of an able and responsible Board of Commissioners to select a route, determine on a plan, and open subscription-books is at least worth trying. Their area for selection of a passenger route is necessarily east of Broadway, but the shore line on both sides of the island is still open for the construction of a freight road. Given a well-considered plan, there should be a fair chance of attracting capital to both or either of these enterprises. Anything is better, as we trust the Senate will remember, than handing over the Third and Fourth avenues almost unconditionally into the possession of two of the most grasping and selfish of all our local corporations.

A DETECTIVE'S HONOR.

Several months ago a woman named HOLBROOK, having been charged with the commission of a crime involving the loss of some $50,000 to a resident of Chicago, gave bail in the latter city and left immediately for New-York. Not having appeared on the day set down for her trial, a detective named MILLER, armed with a requisition from the Governor of Illinois and an order from the jury, was sent in search of her. He came here, procured the aid of a Central Office detective, arrested Miss HOLBROOK, and started for home by way of Canada. By the time the train had reached Hamilton, MILLER's charge had succeeded in making herself so agreeable that when she proposed to alight for supper he promptly consented. There was a policeman at the station, and the woman had no sooner set her foot on the platform than she threw herself into his arms, and claimed protection against MILLER, whom she declared had kidnapped her. Thus appealed to, the blue-coated person had no option but to take her before a Magistrate, and the upshot of the affair was the release of Miss HOLBROOK. MILLER spent some days in reconnoitering her hotel, but finally became discouraged and returned to Chicago.

He there underwent a trial before the Police Commissioners. Failing to show that he had not been to blame for the occurrence which deprived him of his prisoner, he was dismissed from the force. The disgrace of dismissal, coupled with an imputation that he had been well paid for his part in what was termed the Hamilton farce, so affected him that he resolved, at any cost, to find Miss HOLBROOK and bring her to justice. Strong in this resolution, he slipped away from his home last month and made a secret visit to Canada. Once there, he set himself to the work of finding the fugitive, and continued it with wonderful zeal. At last he thought that he had got upon her track. He traced her to a ferry-boat just about starting across the Niagara River to the Canadian side. At that critical moment, if we are to believe his own account of his adventures, he was prevented from arresting the woman by two noted New-York cracksmen, who interposed and threatened, if he moved a step forward, to blow the top of his head into the river. In the face of such a possibility, the detective became absorbed in the man of family. But he did not give up the pursuit. Nothing of the sort. Now more eager than ever to recapture her, he continued traveling from place to place until he reached Troy, N. Y. A sharp scrutiny of the hotel registers enabled him to arrive at the conclusion that Miss HOLBROOK had returned from Canada to New-York, had gone thence to Albany, and finally to Troy. At Cozzens' Hotel he found the name of DUNLASS—Mrs. DUNLASS—upon the register, and having satisfied himself that DUNLASS and HOLBROOK were identical, he demanded to see Mrs. DUNLASS. The hotel clerk informed him that the lady had just taken the train for Schenectady. MILLER was then, of course, more convinced than ever of the correctness of his "theory." He subsequently discovered that Mrs. DUNLASS had changed her purpose in regard to the Schenectady trip, and had gone to pay a visit to a friend.

Ultimately, with the aid of a Troy detective, he succeeded in arresting her. In spite of protestations that she had never seen him before, MILLER appeared happy, and started with her the same evening for Chicago. Upon arriving at his destination he took the woman to the jail and handed her over to the Warden. Up to this time, we are told, everything had progressed most satisfactorily. The Warden, notwithstanding the assurance of MILLER that he had the veritable MOLLIE HOLBROOK in his presence, could not be convinced. He refused her admission to the jail. At the Police station poor MILLER fared no better. The trouble was that MOLLIE HOLBROOK's face happened to be as familiar to the Police as the town clock, so that, although that of the person calling herself Mrs. DUNLASS had a slight resemblance to it, there was no difficulty as to identification. Here was a dilemma. MILLER tried hard to get somebody to take his side in the matter, failing in which he coolly remarked: "Well, if you don't believe that this is MOLLIE HOLBROOK I cannot help you. She is the woman whom I took from the custody of the New-York detectives, and she it was who escaped from me in Canada."

After this statement MILLER's "little game" was seen through at once. By the time the reporters had finished with him, all was made plain. It appears that having grown weary of the hunt in Canada, he resolved to give it up. It would never do, he was well aware, to go back to the scene of his disgrace empty-handed. A woman had to be found at all hazards. Why not find her through the medium of the hotel registers? A good idea! Mrs. DUNLASS happened to be staying at a hotel alone, and to have attached to her movements enough of the mysterious to suit his purpose. She was, moreover, as already stated, not very unlike the fugitive. MILLER thus had, so to speak, two strings to his bow. It was barely possible that her identity might not be questioned, in which case it would have to be generally considered that he had retrieved his honor, and his restoration to the force would follow. Failing in this, he could fall back on the assertion that Mrs. DUNLASS was the woman who had escaped from him. That would throw the burden of proof upon the authorities, and if they should decline to accept it, he would appear before the public with clean hands. The scheme was a clever one, but it had not the effect intended. Indeed, it turned out to be such a lamentable failure that, according to report, MILLER has become so "demoralized" that he is now considered to be of unsound mind. As far as Mrs. DUNLASS is concerned, the "joke" in this case is rather a serious one. She certainly owes it to society to make an example of MILLER, and it is to be hoped that she will not shrink from the task.

THE EMIGRATION BILL.

An effort is to be made, it appears, during the last days of the Legislature, to push through the bill increasing the head-money on emigrants. It has again become necessary to warn the Legislature against a measure so full of peril to the State and City. We have on several occasions spoken in favor of the merits of the case before the Legislature. The entire argument on this bill lies in a small compass. If it is desirable that New-York shall continue to be the chief *entrepôt* for emigrants, the head-money should not be increased. We think it is desirable, and for this reason alone we have opposed this bill, as we shall continue to oppose it. We know that it is said that the steam-ship companies have not complained of the proposed increase, but we also know that this is a matter not within the control of the companies. They can afford to be indifferent, for they will add the increase to the rate of passage, and the tax after all falls upon the emigrants themselves. It is the latter who will decide the question, and they will do it by going to that port which they can reach at the least expense. By passing this bill we give an opportunity to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to deprive us of a lucrative trade. If this is a good thing to do, let the bill be passed by all means; but if the members desire to serve the interests of their own State, they will reject the bill without ceremony. As we have repeatedly shown, the sentiment of the community is against this measure, and its passage will be a surrender by the Legislature of vital public interests, in order to accommodate a score or so of reckless and extravagant politicians.

No excuse is made for this bill by the Emigration Commissioners who are pressing it with such extraordinary zeal, except that without the increase of $1 they cannot make both ends meet. But they do not undertake to show that they have tried to do so. They have not yet informed the public that they have cut off all sinecures, and reduced their expenses to the lowest possible point. Their plea that they are crippled by diminished emigration is silly in the extreme, for everybody knows that their expenses must be decreased in the same proportion as the number of emigrants is diminished. The threat to abandon Ward's Island, and turn 1,000 paupers loose upon the community, should not be allowed to influence the action of the Legislature. By rigid economy, the Commissioners can properly meet all the responsibilities devolving upon them, and they should be compelled to do so. If, in spite of all that can be urged against it, this bill is passed, its title should be made consistent with its effect, if not its purpose, and it should be declared to be an act to enable the Emigration Commissioners to destroy a great interest of the State, in order that they may be wasteful and extravagant in the discharge of their duties. This is exactly what the bill means, and the members of the Legislature can hardly desire to repeat the insane feat of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The Senate seems determined to enter upon this suicidal policy, for we find that the bill was last evening ordered to a third reading, and we are sorry to see that Mr. KING was partly responsible for this result. The Assembly must now be trusted to defeat a measure which we are not surprised to be informed is "pushed by a powerful lobby." It is precisely the sort of bill in which "skilled talent" finds profit and pleasure.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

BAXTER AND BROOKS BOTH CALLING FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.

U. S. Grant, President:

On the 19th day of this month, as Governor of this State, I telegraphed you there was an armed insurrection against the legal Government of this State, and made a requisition upon you for aid to suppress it and to prevent domestic violence. I have just now been advised you never received the requisition. I now take occasion to say that an armed insurrection exists in this State against the lawfully-constituted authority thereof, and as the Legislature cannot meet until the 11th day of May, I call upon you for aid to protect the State against domestic violence.

(Signed,) E. BAXTER, Governor of Arkansas.

A similar call had previously been received from Mr. Brooks, claiming to be Governor, and two attorneys in his behalf reached here yesterday to urge a compliance with the call. Two attorneys dispatched by Mr. Baxter will soon arrive on a like errand in his interest.

The question as to who the actual Governor is will be presented to the President for decision, unless some other mode of settlement shall intervene before the matter is formally taken up for Executive consideration.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 28.—Propellers Standly and Bristol, and the steamer Alexandra, the first boats of the season, passed down the river to-day en route to Montreal.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., April 28.—The harbor is still blocked with ice, and a large number of vessels are waiting to get in and out.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. HALSTEAD DISMISSED.

The case of Mr. Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, for promoting a scheme of chance, was called in the Police Court of that city on Saturday. The prosecutor had no witnesses present, but introduced the paper containing the advertisement, and had an admission from the defense that the advertisement was of a lottery. Here the State rested. The defense called Mr. Kline, one of the book-keepers of the *Commercial*, who testified that he received the advertisement from a regular New-York agency by mail, and sent it to the composing-room by inadvertence. Mr. Gano ordered it out the next day, and the parties were notified that no pay would be received for that insertion. Mr. Gano corroborated the statements concerning his action. Mr. Campbell offered in evidence an advertisement of nearly a year ago, which appeared in the *Commercial*, and which he claimed was a lottery advertisement, but the court ruled it out. Mr. Campbell made an argument of some length, and at its conclusion Judge Marchant dismissed the case.

PHILADELPHIA EPISCOPALIANS.

A meeting of persons interested in the organization of a Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia was held on Monday evening. Rev. Walter Windeyer was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. He stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps toward forming a Reformed Episcopal Church in the city, as in some of the dioceses there were scarcely any low church men, and fair, open Popery is at work in the church. After further remarks he read the declaration of principles of the reform movement. Remarks were also made in favor of reform by Thomas H. Powers and a vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, who declined to give his name. The Chairman said he knew of three able ministers who were ready to join in the movement at an early day. Articles of agreement for the formation of a new church were then presented, and forty-five signatures were obtained. A committee was appointed to nominate vestrymen, and to obtain a place for worship.

ANOTHER CANADIAN JURY.

The conclusion of a libel suit in Stratford, Canada, is thus described by one of the local papers: "The jury retired, and after an absence of four hours came into court and handed his Lordship a written verdict of 'Guilty of libel without malice.' His Lordship explained to them that this verdict was equal to a verdict of not guilty. The foreman replied that they were unanimous in their verdict. They were then asked to make their verdict in the usual way, of 'guilty' or 'not guilty.' They again returned with the same verdict. His Lordship refused to accept it, and the jury again retired, and after a further absence of two hours came into court and said they could [illegible]. They were then d[illegible]

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE LONGCHAMPS RACES — THE FRENCH TURF—ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 13, 1874.

The second day's racing at Longchamps yesterday was even more brilliant than the first. The weather was all that could be desired, and a very large crowd assembled upon the broad green pelouse of the Bois de Boulogne. In every instance the favorites carried off the honors. Within the past few years, despite the unsettled state of the country, racing in France has made a most remarkable progress. The dream of the late Emperor has been realized, although he did not live to enjoy the triumph of his ideas. Since the Grand Prix de Paris of last year the growing importance of the French turf has been recognized, and its rivalry with the English turf clearly established. English breeders are now glad to send their horses across the Channel, and the Duke of Hamilton and a few more have established their principal stables in this country. It is thought that horses of English stock bred in France are superior to their brothers and cousins reared in England. It may be in the feed, in the climate, perhaps, or it may be that a slight infusion of French blood improves the quality. There is something to be said for and against all the theories which have yet been advanced, for we see M. Lefèvre and M. Delemarre establishing their French studs in England, and carrying off a large proportion of the prizes. Their three-year olds which have been bred in England have turned out winners, and this fact would seem to militate against that of climatic influences, or even the theory that there is something in the feed. Time alone can test this interesting problem, but in order to test it more speedily, and to arrive at a solution within a shorter time, it is desirable to have a few horses over from America. Why cannot Mr. Belmont, for instance, send over a horse or two for the Grand Prix of 1875, in order to test their running qualities with the French horses, and also to test their improvement after a year or two in France? On Saturday I called at the Jockey Club to see Grandhomme, the Secretary, and he asked me to invite American breeders to send over some of their horses for a few years' residence in this country, and the inducements which he held out seemed to me of some importance. In the first place, the prizes offered here are worth the risk, and an American stable could follow the example of such stables as those of M. Lefèvre and take part in all the English races. Four or five years hence we might have some three-year olds here which would be worth their weight in gold. And if Mr. Belmont, or some man of his wealth, does not care to take the risk, why can we not form an association of turfmen for the purpose? In France very few of the crack stables belong to a single man, but are kept up by a company.

FRENCH HORSES.

At the present moment there are some magnificent horses upon the French turf. I am inclined to believe that Boïard, the winner of the "French Derby," is the finest animal of his species in the world. Since Gladiateur's day we have had nothing to compare with him. Franc-Tireur is another splendid animal, and Flageolet and Moissoneur, though not equal to the tremendous exploits of Boïard, are yet able to hold their own in any ordinary contest. Among the three-year olds which appeared yesterday at Longchamps, Succès, a son of Gladiateur; Premier-Mai, Vexation, Clairvoyant, and Poudrière are all destined to make a noise in the world. Vexation and Succès belong to M. Lefèvre, and it was desired yesterday that the former should win the Prix de Longchamps, but at the last moment M. Delemarre's Cantine shot forward with astonishing speed and passed Vexation, then under the lash. Jennings was keeping his horse at her shoulder, and as Cantine showed no signs of relaxing, he was forced to push Succès forward in order to save the race. It was won by a head. Nine horses were entered for the Prix de la Seine, the favorite being the redoubtable Franc-Tireur. As he gave the large odds of twenty-eight pounds, I concluded to "follow the Baron," and hence backed M. De Rothschild's Eros; but he was nowhere in the end. Despite his extra weight, Franc-Tireur shot ahead of his competitors, and kept ahead to the homestretch without turning a hair; and he came in two or three lengths ahead with the greatest ease. Behind him was Premier-Mai. But Franc-Tireur, the property of M. Chas. Laffitte, (Major Fridolin on the turf,) is classed as a four-year old, and the others were only three. The great race of the day was for the "Prix Raimbow," 15,000 francs, distance three English miles, for four-year olds and over. Moissoneur and Flageolet alone entered against Boïard. Carver pulled the latter from the start, and Jennings was content to keep Flageolet at his flanks. Moissoneur shot ahead some half a dozen yards, and was allowed to keep this position the first round, and it was only on reaching the top of the hill that the horses came together in a line and turned the course abreast. It was then that Boïard showed his stamina. He gradually drew away from his competitors, and, without a blow or a word, came bounding in a good length ahead. His long, easy stride, his graceful leap forward, his swelling muscles as he seems to throw his entire force into his haunches, and his proud look upon the crowd on either side, form a striking and impressive picture. Boïard never labors, never seems to feel his efforts, and he turns his head to the applause with a look of mute wonder, as if to inquire what there was astonishing in his keeping at the head of the line.

ON THE COURSE.

It was yesterday the first fair Sunday we have had for some time, and as a natural consequence the eyes of all Paris were turned toward the Bois de Boulogne. By 12 o'clock the cabmen were all engaged, and not a vehicle of any sort was left upon the stands. The only sure way of getting a conveyance to the races was to walk on toward the Madelaine and Champs Elysées, in order to catch one coming back empty. About 1 o'clock, long omnibus wagons, with postilions in the traditional costume, started out full to overflowing, and everything the livery stables could furnish was speedily brought into requisition. Perhaps a third of the cabs were engaged for an afternoon's ride in the Bois and for tours about the lake, and hundreds of vehicles were stationed near the cascade, while their occupants were wandering in the wood. Just beyond the cascade the wood ends, and then comes a broad, green lawn, belonging to the Jockey Club, which forms the course of Longchamps. The grand stand is at the further side; behind it a line of trees, the Seine, the village of Surresnes rapidly rising from the river's side; the railroad running far above the place, and in the distance the fortress of Mont Valerien. Seen from the top of the grand stand, where many thousands of people are gathered upon the turf below, the scene is one to be remembered. The fashionable world was largely represented, and the reporters of this morning's press give detailed accounts of the toilets worn by titled ladies on this occasion. Isabella, the flower-girl of the Jockey Club, (who is now hard upon forty years, but still a handsome woman,) wore the colors of the Boïard, and the achievement of her favorite saved her the cost of a dress of another color for the following meeting. MacMahon, in citizen's dress, was on hand for the first time, accompanied by M. De Broglie and several of the Ministers, and the President remained to the end, taking a strong interest, apparently, in the running. There were any number of Princes, diplomats, and journalists upon the ground, and nearly all profited by the "tip" given by the jockey of M. Lefèvre to put a few louis upon Vexation, but Cantine's obstinacy in pushing in made it necessary to win with Succès, who was fifteen to one at the start. It is such stable mysteries and interests as these which derange the plans of outside backers. The jockey who rode Moissoneur, for instance, had positive orders not to beat Flageolet, except sure of beating Boïard; and the Baron ordered that Eros should be badly beaten unless he came in first. In consequence he was not even "placed." But all this made the races very interesting and exciting, and I have rarely seen a day at Longchamps so heartily enjoyed.

THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLAND.

When I began it was with the intention of saying something of the progress of the French turf, but it is now too late to say much upon this subject. It was only a few years ago that the inferiority of French horses was as generally recognized as their superiority is to-day. But the Emperor, who always had a strong admiration for the English, resolved to encourage their manly sports. He gave space for racket courts, money to ball and cricket clubs, prizes to yacht and boating clubs, reorganized the Government studs, (harras,) and patronized the horse shows in Paris and in all parts of France. He introduced the English style of hunting at Fontainebleau and Compeigne. It was just after the Crimean war that the French began to give their attention to racing, at a moment when an extremely cordial *entente* existed between France and England. The nation was then in excellent humor. The Queen had just distributed fifty thousand Victoria medals to the heroes who had fought beside her red-coats in the East; affairs had prospered; financial operations were opening up in every direction; vast improvements were in progress throughout the country; the Landes were being reclaimed to agriculture; the French love for military glory had been satisfied, and a young Prince had been born as if to give a promise of serenity in the future. An excellent commercial treaty was concluded with England, and the nations were on the best of terms. The French were suddenly seized with a sort of Anglophobia, and manly sports became the rage. Gentlemen's fashions came from England, and those who could afford it had their clothes made in London. Poole became as famous upon the boulevards as Worth is in another line. English words in abundance were incorporated into the conversations of the day. A railway car became a "wagon," and a cane a "stick." English names were given to dogs and horses. The young dandies affected rough English suits for walking, thick-soled brogans, and never went out without a "stick" in their hands, and accompanied by the ugliest-looking bull-pup it was possible to find. The men with horses felt bound to find a diminitive "tiger," whom they put into big boots, under a big hat, and covered with buttons. Young men took to tea and pale ale, Stilton cheese and Worcester sauce, and followed the supposed English custom of eating their beef only slightly warmed upon the outside. Half-and-half was ordered in English quite as pure as that ordinarily employed in London for ordering this beverage. And as time wore on they adopted English dickeys and cravats, Oxford ties and dog-skin gloves, carried an umbrella in all weather, parted their hair in middle, or screwed a single glass into one eye. British coolness and phlegm became a study, and all of "milor Anglais" reported eccentricities were taken as real traits of the Britannic character and copied with more or less success. To be as English as possible was then regarded as the thing for a young man who was a member of the "high-life" (another imported term) or who wished to appear to be.

FRENCH IDEAS AND BRITISH HABITS.

Oftentimes this mania was very amusing, for French ideas of English habits and customs were frequently—as Rochefort was accustomed to say when told that a Cabinet Minister showed an ignorance of anything—were frequently "ex-ces-siv-e-ly droll." Perhaps I can best illustrate their general character by a recent experience. When going to Chiselhurst, the other day, I was with a young gentleman of the highest education and culture, and as sensible a young fellow as I know, and one who is sure to make his mark in the world. I saw but one thing to criticise in him, and that was his undue awe for the Prince, who was our traveling companion. And when Monseigneur insisted upon taking pot luck with us in London, his enthusiasm knew no bounds. But this is one of the results of the social training a lad has in Europe, even in this country of *egalité*. The next morning I suggested that all should take tea instead of coffee, as in Paris. "Oh! no," cried my friend at once; "while here I am going to follow English customs strictly," and with an air of great satisfaction: "I shall take a glass of gin and bitters over the counter." He did so, in fact, swallowing the nasty stuff without a grimace, and smacking his lips as if he liked it. He was under the profound conviction that every good Englishman went out to the nearest bar every morning of his life and took a glass of gin and bitters *sur le zinc*. He had read this in some novel, probably in one by Paul De Koch, who, never having been in England, naturally knew all about the manners and customs of the people. As this young gentleman seemed so proud of his knowledge, I concluded to let him enjoy it, feeling sure, however, that the gin taken upon an empty stomach would convince him of his error a great deal quicker than I could do it by argument. A great many of the English customs formerly adopted were of this order, but racing was not one of them, for the turfmen knew England well. After the success of Gladiateur the turf became popular, and the Emperor did all in his power to encourage it. A few weeks before the war I saw him presiding at the horse show in the Champs Elysée—bringing the Cent Guards in to make the scene more brilliant—and although he has passed out of existence, the seed then sown is bearing fruit to-day. The sons and daughters of the horses he then decorated with the blue ribbon are now winning honors at Longchamps and Chantilly, and challenging the world to meet them upon the turf of the Bois de Boulogne.

BRIEF MENTION.

The length of my letter forces me to cut these gossiping reminiscences abruptly short, yet these is nothing else I care to talk about to-day. Our Parliamentary vacation is not yet over, and all the political plans are yet in embryo. The most important piece of news, if true, relates to the presence of the Count De Chambord. He is said to be here in disguise, waiting for the vote upon the *projet de Constitution*, which must be presented early in the coming session. Once before he has been here, on the 24th of May, and wanted to enter the Chamber and proclaim himself the legitimate King of France. His friends persuaded him to desist, because he would surely be taken out by the Sergeant at Arms. He then demanded an interview with MacMahon, which the latter declined on the ground that it would compromise him. The Prince insisted. On the third application MacMahon sent word that he should ride that day in the forest, and the Prince went to meet him. The two rode together, the Prince talking fast and gesticulating with energy, the Marshal listening without a movement. All attempts to appropriate MacMahon have failed, and perhaps an attempt will be made to overthrow him like M. Thiers. But it is thought certain that the Ministry will be defeated, and that M. De Broglie, at least, will be forced to retire.

WASHINGTON.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—RADICAL CHANGES EFFECTED BY IT—THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING—EXPOSURE OF A TRICK UPON CONGRESS—THE TEN PER CENT. DUTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were adopted, with few exceptions, although the day was, to a great extent, occupied by roll-calls forced by Democrats. This bill effects some very radical changes. It has occasioned an aggregate reduction in the legislative branch of $1,107,000; it has reduced the clerical force in the departments by 508 persons, thus securing an annual economy of over $500,000, and it greatly reduces the expense of the national loan by abolishing the permanent appropriation of something over $3,000,000, and substituting therefor a regular appropriation based upon annual estimates. There was an extended controversy over the proposition to place the sum for the printing of notes and bonds at the disposal of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Mr. Dawes opposed any such amendment, stating that it would destroy checks upon the Treasury which had been so zealously maintained by Secretaries Chase, McCulloch, and Boutwell, and would result in putting the work in the hands of the Columbia Bank Note Company, an institution which, he said, was little known outside of the shadow of the Treasury. Mr. Dawes was willing by this change to permit the possibility of any public distrust of the national currency. Mr. Kellogg, however, succeeding in having the present law left unchanged until after the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which now is investigating the subject. The committee will probably recommend some legislation on this subject when it has learned all the facts. The House non-concurred in the following other amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, and then passed the bill: The amendment for the Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C., and the one striking out the sum appropriated for a horse and carriage for the Department of Justice. (It was considered invidious to make such a distinction as regards the Department of Justice, inasmuch as other departments are allowed their official carriages.) The amendments striking out the clause relative to the hours of labor in the departments, and the amendment making an appropriation for rivers, harbors, light-houses, and public buildings, were adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The answer to the resolution proposed by Mr. Shoemaker about two weeks ago, calling on the President to give information to the House as to what geographical and geological surveys under the different departments are operating in the same areas of territory west of the Mississippi River, and inquiring as to the practicability of consolidating them under one department, is nearly ready to transmit to Congress, and will be sent in to-morrow or within a few days. The records of all the work that has been done in the way of explorations and surveys for the Government by all the departments that have had charge of that work have been carefully searched and compared, and the information with which the House will be furnished will have some very interesting results. The resolution was originally offered, it is understood, in behalf of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring operations, with a design to secure the consolidation of all the surveys under the Engineer Department of the Government. This will be very vigorously opposed by the Interior Department, and it seems to meet with very little approval in Congress. It will be shown, among other things, that in the military expeditions of recent years very little scientific work has been accomplished by persons connected with the army, the officers in charge and troops with them acting simply as escorts, while the actual work was done by trained civilians. The cost of these military expeditions, while apparently not very great, is really enormous, and it is stated that Lieut. Wheeler expended last season alone over a quarter of a million of dollars.

EXPOSURE OF A NEFARIOUS PRACTICE.

An exposure of a curious and disreputable practice was made in the House this morning. It has long been a subject of comment that many of the great schemes of a questionable character, in favor of which bills are introduced every Winter, contain in the list of incorporators some of the most distinguished names of the country. Mr. Maynard, this evening, called attention to the fact that in a bill to incorporate the National Land and Immigration Company the name of John Trimble, a prominent citizen of Tennessee, had been placed without authority. This announcement brought out from a Pennsylvania member the fact that the name of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is in the same bill without authority. Speaker Blaine also stated that he had received several letters from gentlemen who informed him that their names were in the bill without authority.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

There is a lively contest for the succession to the vacant seat in the Court of Claims. The candidates are quite numerous, including Horace Maynard, Judge Poland, of Vermont, and Glenni W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, all of whom are present members of the House of Representatives of long standing. It is very important that the person to be appointed be a lawyer of ability and learning, as the cases coming before the court often require extended knowledge of all branches of commercial law, and involve intricate questions of an international and constitutional character.

THE TEN PER CENT. DUTY.

A delegation of sixty manufacturers from various States are here urging upon the Committee on Ways and Means the restoration of the ten per centum duty on iron, steel, and other articles repealed by the law of June 6, 1872. The delegation had a hearing this morning, continued their hearing this evening, and expect to conclude to-morrow. The delegation claim that the repeal of this tax lost to the Government $13,000,000, without the reduction to the consumer of anything under cost of the articles in the schedules. Members of the Ways and Means Committee openly say that the leading cause of our present financial difficulty is the reduction of the tax on tea and coffee, and this repeal of ten per cent. on many other articles. Of course there is very little prospect of these taxes being restored at this session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MANUFACTURERS ASKING FOR REIMPOSITION OF REPEALED DUTIES.

The Committee on Ways and Means gave a hearing this morning to a deputation from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan in favor of a repeal of the act of 6th of June, 1872, reducing by ten per cent. the duty on certain imported articles. The speakers were Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of the only nickel works in the country; Mr. Reeves, of Philadelphia, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, and Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, the owner of several cotton and woolen factories. From Mr. Wharton's statement it appeared the restoration of the ten per cent. was not necessary for his own business, nor was it asked for his own interest but for the general manufacturing interests of the country. The great depression in the iron and steel business was attributed by Mr. Reeves rather to the recent financial panic than to any competition from abroad, but he nevertheless urged the restoration of the ten per cent. Gen. Patterson represented that the activity of the British manufacturers was stimulated by the recent panic, and their competition was more pressing, so that the condition of the cotton and woolen manufactures in the United States was so depressed that he was willing to sell all his establishments at half their cost, and that he had given notice that he would close them all up next Saturday week.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Richard Henshaw has been ordered to command the Ticonderoga; Commander Wm. B. Cushing is ordered to the navy-yard at Washington as assistant to the executive officer; Paymaster A. J. Smith is ordered to the Constellation; Capt. Edward Barrett is detached from the Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Swatara as Executive Officer; Lieut. Seaton Schroeder is detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Swatara; Master Wm. H. Driggs is recalled from the South Atlantic Station and granted leave of absence; Ensign Gunner Robert Summers is detached from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and ordered to the Constellation. The Navy Department is advised that the Monocacy was at Singapore March 9. The Fortune, engaged in surveying service in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz April 11.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Samuel D. Burdett, of Missouri, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Willis Drummond, resigned; Gustave Riche, Register of the Land Office, Boonville, Mo.; Stephen Miller, Register for the Bismark Land District, Dakota, and Edward M. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys in the same district; James M. Brougham, Surveyor of Customs, Velasco, Texas. Postmasters—John Dietrich at Calvert, Texas; Mrs. C. T. Smith, Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Alex. K. Ewing, Logansport, Ind.; John M. Lewis, Boonville, N. Y.; E. F. Rowell, Lowell, Mass.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Edward A. Bragden, Collector of Customs, District of York, Maine; Alexander K. Ewing, Postmaster, Logansport, Ind.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was unimportant. All the members were present excepting Secretary Richardson, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Sawyer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The promise of Signor Muzio's benefit night was fulfilled *ad pedem litterae*, yesterday. The audience that filled the Academy was the largest gathered this season, and the programme was one which, in point of variety and comprehensiveness, has never been equaled. Its familiar elements were its best. We have never heard the splendid third act of "Lohengrin" given with more finish and effect, Signor Campanini, who last evening took his leave of American audiences, personating *Lohengrin* with the rare combination of dignity and tenderness already credited to his performance, and singing through the duet and the Grail music with unfailing sweetness and delicacy, and Mme. Nilsson presenting her chaste picture of *Elsa* with her wonted attention to detail. The second act of "Fra Diavolo" was almost as cleverly rendered, Mme. Lucca's scene *en deshabillé* passing off as merrily as usual, and M. Capoul, Signor Scolara, and Miss Cary, not forgetting Signor Boy, co-operating briskly with the German prima donna. The fifth act of "L'Africaine" had previously introduced Mme. Lucca as *Selika*, a character which the lady's strong dramatic impulses fit her to portray with great eloquence. In the way of novelty, the spectators had the second act of "William Tell," Verdi's "Hymn of Nations," and "The Star Spangled Banner." The grand trio for tenor, baritone, and basso was sung with considerable vigor by Signori Campanini, Del Puente, and Nannetti, though it was clear that if Signor Campanini had had the work to himself, something still more satisfactory would have been listened to. The chorus was by no means proficient in the after-passages of the act, and without a first-rate chorus, "Guglielmo Tell" on the stage is of slight account. Nor were we profoundly impressed by Verdi's "Hymn of Nations," which is but a potpourri of European national airs, as devoid of value as most compositions written, one might say, by commission. Mme. Nilsson sang this number, a chorus assisting, but the applause was intended, we opine, rather for the artist's good will than for the music assigned her. Miss Cary, who sang "The Star Spangled Banner," was the object of a genuine oration, and had to repeat the two verses she recited and to come before the curtain again and again. Recalls were, of course, features of the representation, and Signor Muzio, who has striven hard and successfully this season to secure symmetrical and attractive entertainments, was also honored by a summons to the footlights, and complimented by liberal gifts of flowers and wreaths. The opera to-night will be "Mignon," with Mme. Nilsson.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

Miss Cushman reads at the Academy of Music, this afternoon. Selections from "Macbeth" and miscellaneous compositions make up the programme.

KLENNEN. THE HOBOKEN BANK DEFAULTER, IN JAIL.

Fred. Klennen, the Hoboken Bank defaulter, who was captured in London several weeks ago, arrived in Jersey City yesterday by the steamer Republic, of the White Star Line, and was immediately lodged in the Hudson County Jail. The steamer sailed on the 15th inst., but encountered heavy weather, and, though due on Monday evening, did not arrive until yesterday. At about 2 o'clock yesterday she was sighted off Sandy Hook, and Capt. Donovan, to whose skill the capture is due, immediately started down the bay to meet her. He took his prisoner with Detective McDonough, who arrested the prisoner, and in whose custody Klennen was, on board of the craft which he had chartered. On arrival in Jersey City Klennen was immediately put into a coach and driven to the Hudson County Jail, on Hudson City Heights. He sat in the office and chatted for a while, and was then committed to the witness room. He is held in jail under a bench warrant from the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Klennen, immediately after the discovery of his defalcation, was indicted by the Grand Jury, and it is to await trial upon this charge that he is held. Mr. Shippen, President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, is said to have conversed with him after his arrival, but it is not generally known what admissions, if any, he made. Detective McDonough has nothing new to report concerning the capture of the prisoner. His statement agrees with that already published. He had no trouble with Klennen on ship-board, but found him submissive, but little inclined to talk about his bank troubles.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, counsel appeared before Judge Brady for a Mrs. Small and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, commanding Capt. Williams, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to produce forthwith the body of her daughter, Teresa Small, aged twelve years, unlawfully detained by him. Mrs. Small said that about 1:30 yesterday morning two men, describing themselves as Capt. Williams and Commissioner Gardner, called at her house, No. 15 First street, and demanded admission. She refused to admit them, whereupon they, she added, broke open the door and forcibly abducted the said Teresa Small in a semi-nude condition. Capt. Williams afterward appeared in court, and denied positively that he had the child in custody, and the case was adjourned until to-day to enable the Captain to make a formal return to the writ. Last evening a TIMES reporter called upon Capt. Williams at the Police Station in Prince street. The Captain said that no door had been broken in at No. 15 First street, nor had any child been abducted partly clad, as stated by Mrs. Small. The Captain continued by saying that No. 15 First street, where Mrs. Small lives, is a panel-house of the worst kind; that Mrs. Small is not the mother of the girl whom she claimed in court as her daughter. He added that the girl was at least fifteen or sixteen years of age, but had been dressed in short clothes that she might appear to be younger, and used to decoy people into her house, where they were robbed. The Captain did not say where the girl was, but denied that she was in his custody, and said that he did not take her away from No. 15 First street forcibly. He further said that he was prepared to meet Mrs. Small in court to-day, and there would fully explain all the details of the case.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Chicago White Stockings played the second of a series of practice games with the Empires of St. Louis, on the grounds of the latter club, in St. Louis, on Saturday last. The St. Louis *Democrat*, in speaking of the game, says it was, beyond a shadow of doubt, the best-fought battle ever witnessed in that city, if not in the West, as the small score proves. Had it not been for a collision between Schimper and Murray, of the Empires, in the third inning, the score would have been more favorable to the State champions.

The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	6
Empire	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4

The Philadelphia Club will play the Atlantics today and the Mutuals to-morrow, on the Union Grounds.

PREPARATIONS FOR DECORATION DAY.

The delegates from the different posts of the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place. Gen. E. Jardine presided. A communication was read from E. W. Burlinghausen declining the office of Treasurer. On motion the communication was received and the resignation accepted. Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney was then elected Treasurer. Committees on Finance, Printing, Flowers, Academy, Orations, Transportation, Music, Head-quarters, and Decorations were then appointed by the Chairman. A resolution was adopted, empowering the Chairman and Secretary to communicate with the heads of the City and military departments, in order that members of the Grand Army might obtain leave of absence for Decoration Day. The Secretary was also instructed to notify the Police Commissioners and obtain their permission to parade on that day. It was also resolved that invitations should be extended to all military organizations to participate in the parade.

MURDER IN THE FIRST WARD.

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE-KEEPER KILLS HIS CLERK—ARREST OF THE MURDERER IN BROOKLYN.

The intelligence office in the basement of No. 86 Greenwich street was the scene of a quarrel yesterday afternoon which resulted fatally for one of the parties concerned. The office, which is frequented by German emigrants, is kept by one Ernest Moller, a powerfully-built German, who resides with his wife and family at No. 473 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, in a large brown-stone house, which he purchased about a year ago. For the last two years Moller left the management of the office to Henry Moher, an old and decrepit man, who slept in the office at night, and who received a scant pittance as wages. Yesterday afternoon Moller had been drinking heavily, and coming into the office found that Moher had not attended to some trivial matters of business. He abused Moher, and finally struck at him. Moher struck back, when Moller seized him by the throat, and after striking him several times, knocked him down on the floor of the office and kicked him violently in the abdomen. Moher immediately began to writhe about the floor in intense agony. Moller left the office and walking down Greenwich street, crossed to his home in Brooklyn, drinking in several saloons on the way. Two German men and a woman who were in the office at the time of the fight failed to give any information to the Police. Moher remained lying on the floor in agony until 4:30 o'clock, when he died. Soon after Officer Ramsey was informed that a man had been killed in Moller's office, and on entering the place found Moher's dead body on the floor. The witnesses were at once taken into custody, and the case reported to Capt. Lowery, who detailed Detectives Quigley and Mulvey to arrest Moller. They succeeded in finding his residence in Brooklyn, and arrested him there last night. He was too drunk to offer any explanation of the affair, but simply said that he was sorry Moher was dead. Deputy Coroner Shine examined Moher's body, which was taken to the Morgue, and said that death resulted from rupture of the intestines. Coroner Woltman will assume charge of the case to-day.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.

The committee appointed on behalf of the New-Brunswick, N. J., Carpet Company, which failed last Fall, met the creditors of the Carpet Company yesterday afternoon at the company's office, and offered them forty per cent. on the dollar in cash, to be paid within sixty days from date. A committee of five of the creditors was appointed to act in concert with the stockholders, and meet as soon as possible. The following statement of the Carpet Company was presented:

Receipts	$887,147 00
Disbursements	580,887 74
Difference	$306,259 31
Liabilities (proved claims in the hands of assignee)	$817,000 00
Of the above claim there is unrecognized by the Carpet Company	754,000 00
Leaving actual claims	$63,000 00
Assets	$275,000 00
Liabilities	63,000 00
Total	$212,000 00

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

The details of the suicide, on Monday, of Martin Esperli, a German butcher-boy employed in the slaughter-house of John Fetter, Rahway, N. J., are unusually revolting. The boy became dissatisfied with the business some weeks ago, and started last week for New-York to look for other work. Nothing more was seen of him until Monday morning, when his body was found, the throat cut from ear to ear, hanging in the slaughter-house from a hook on which a quarter of dressed beef had been hung. A large knife, such as the butchers use in cutting the throats of cattle, was found lying on the floor, and stained with blood. The appearance indicated that he raised himself on a box, which lay overturned near the body, and having adjusted the rope, drew the knife over his throat and then kicked the box from beneath his feet. No cause is assigned for the act. Deceased had been in the country only about ten months. Coroner Pines has been notified.

THE COMMUNIPAW DROWNING CASE.

Coroner Parslow last evening commenced an inquest over the remains of Louisa S. Mackey, who was drowned at the Central Railroad Pier at Communipaw on Thursday night. Miss A. Bartelle, of New-York, a companion of deceased, who was with her on the night of the accident, testified that she followed deceased off the boat, but did not see her fall. The boat was about three feet from the bridge, and a gang-plank was used to land the passengers. There were no lights or ropes or life-preservers. Four other witnesses were sworn. Their testimony was corroborative of that of Miss Bartelle. The inquest was not concluded.

SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

Charles Schmidt, a respectable laboring man, residing in Newark, N. J., committed suicide last evening in one of the cells in the Newark Police Station. Schmidt had been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the recent robberies at the Zinc Works. He was at the time of the arrest bailed by Alderman O'Connor. Last evening his bondsman surrendered him, and he was committed to the cells. In less than an hour afterward, his lifeless body was found dangling from one of the cell bars, suspended by a strap which he had worn around his waist. County Physician Dodd was notified. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

A VERDICT AGAINST A PUBLISHER.

The libel suit, Alfred Speer, wine manufacturer, against Orvin Vanderhoven, newspaper publisher, both of Passaic, N. J., in the County Court, was given to the jury at 5:30 P. M. last evening. At 10:15 the jury brought in a verdict for $5,000 in favor of plaintiff. The case was seven days on trial.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

The White Star steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool April 16, and Queenstown April 17, reached this port last evening, bearing mail-news later by three days. The management of the line and the officers of the steamer are once more entitled to our thanks for liberal additions to our foreign files.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop J. J. Williams, of Boston, is at the Astor House.

Col. Charles Heywood, of the United States Marine Corps, is at Barnum's Hotel.

A. L. Wolff, United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Commander W. M. Folger, United States Navy, and Aristides Welsh, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-State Senator C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., and John G. Saville, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Jerome B. Parmenter, of the Troy *Press*, and R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has received all the latest papers and magazines by the foreign mails. The London *Graphic* is always full of first-rate engravings, and the latest number received is particularly good. *Vanity Fair* has been much improved since the beginning of the new series, as anybody may see upon glancing over the numbers at Mr. Brentano's store. The *Pall Mall Budget* is a very convenient publication for all who are interested in English news, and copies of it are received by Mr. Brentano earlier than by anybody else. These and many other publications are always to be found in the well-known store in Union square, and at present there is an unusually good supply of periodicals from all parts of Europe, to say nothing of every American periodical worth keeping.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED BY A PERSISTENT COUGH, THE GENERAL STRENGTH WASTED, AND AN INCURABLE COMPLAINT OFTEN ESTABLISHED THEREBY. DR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT IS AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, AND EXERTS A BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE PULMONARY AND BRONCHIAL ORGANS.—*Advertisement.*

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.—The Guanaco Umbrella is the best, the most durable, and the cheapest umbrella made, and daily grows in favor with men, women, and children. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, are the patentees and sole makers.—*Advertisement.*

The publisher of "PAPA'S OWN GIRL" requests us to state that, owing to the size of the novel, it cannot be printed and bound and ready for the public before the 1st of MAY.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's, price $4, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

FOR RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH, the Russian Baths, No. 25 East Fourth street, are the best known remedy. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine MAKES THE HAIR GLOW.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

TWO DAYS IN RICHMOND, by Grace Greenwood.
OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA IRON TRADE.
THE QUESTION OF POLYGAMY IN CONGRESS.
THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.
THE DEBTS OF THE WEST.
OLEOMARGARINE.
CROPS AND PRICES.
THE EXODUS OF ENGLISH LABORERS.
IRRIGATION, by Alexander Hyde.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a large variety of MISCELLANEOUS READING MATTER, the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to the time of going to press, and full special reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in the TIMES OFFICE, price 5c.

From the Prisoners' Friend and Great Philanthropist, Miss GILBERT:

William M. Giles & Co., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.:

In my labors through the prisons of this county, particularly the Tombs, I have given your LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF AMMONIA to many of the prisoners, who, from former habits and confinement in damp cells, had contracted rheumatism, swelling of the joints, pain in the back and limbs, neuralgia, &c., &c., with instant relief. LINDA GILBERT,
Church of the Strangers.

Price, 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

Brooklyn: KITCHEN, Fulton, corner Washington st.

Cod-liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Everything in Homeopathy,

At Humphreys', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. Books, Family Medicine Cases, Homeopathic Specifics, Veterinary Medicines, Tinctures, Dilutions, Pellets, Humphreys' Witch Hazel, &c.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CLAY.—On Thursday, April 23, 1874, at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Newport, Ky., by Rev. Foster Ely, FRANCIS S. BROWN, of this City, to LUCY CLAY, of Cincinnati.

DELAFIELD—HANENKAMP.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 911 Garrison av., by Rev. P. G. Robert, Mr. WALLACE DELAFIELD and Miss LIZZIE T. HANENKAMP, daughter of

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 28, was very large, and considerable interest was shown on the part of those present in the auctions of the day. The transactions were numerous, and a large proportion of the real estate offered was disposed of, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son sold the following property: At an executor's sale to close estate of Cassius Darling, deceased, one four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 38 West Thirty-ninth street, south side 385 feet east of Sixth avenue, sold for $36,300, to Thomas Fay; at an executor's sale, to close estate of Timothy Whittemore, deceased, one three-story and attic brick house, with lot 22 by 97, No. 14 West Washington place, north side, between Sixth avenue and Macdougal street, sold for $17,500, to W. S. Jarvis; at an executor's sale, to close estate of M. A. Hoppock, deceased, one four-story brick stable and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 33 West Thirteenth street, north side, 474.8 feet west of Fifth avenue, sold for $18,050 to W. H. Gebhardt. At public auction, one lot, 24.11 by 100 feet, on the Grand Boulevard, north-east corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first street, sold for $8,800 to D. J. Cooper; one lot, 25 by 100, on the Boulevard, adjoining above, sold for $5,950 to J. R. Brown; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth avenue, sold for $3,800 to D. Hamill; one lot, same size, adjoining, sold for $3,600 to B. McDonough, and two lots on same street, north side, 350 feet west of Tenth avenue, same size as above, sold for $3,500 each to David Christie. The leasehold property No. 34 West Fourteenth street was knocked down for $28,000, and the frame building and lot No. 30 Rose street for $13,200, but neither piece of property sold. The legal sale in charge of the same firm of the plot of land with building on Chambers street, south-west corner of Church street, was adjourned without date.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold, in one parcel, three four-story brick buildings, with plot of land, 20.5 by 60, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-ninth street, for $40,650 to Dennis Burke. Their same property was sold on the 30th day of October last for $44,500. The same firm also sold, at public auction the two-story brick house with lot, 23 by 53.4, No. 111 Roosevelt street, north side, between Cherry and Water streets, for $5,400, to Thomas Dobson. The legal sale of a plot of twelve lots, six each on Hunt and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, respectively, west of Seventh avenue, was adjourned by the same auctioneers to May 12.

Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 45, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 301 West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 78 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $13,000, to E. J. Salmon; also, the four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, 18.8 by 60, with lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 209 East Thirty-second street, north side, 175 feet east of Third avenue, for $16,500, to O. H. Collins. The same auctioneer sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. P. Orrell, Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 119.5, on Arthur street, Fordham, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) for $190 each, to Wm. C. Boyd.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 26 by 60, with lot 29 feet deep, No. 565 Madison avenue, south of Sixty-first street, for $1,000 over and above incumbrances amounting to $36,800, making the total price realized $37,800. The purchaser was John McCool, the owner of a mortgage on the property.

James M. Miller adjourned the legal sale of a brown-stone house and lot on Fifth avenue, east side, 78 feet north of Sixty-second street, to May 12.

Wm. Kennelly also adjourned the legal sale of the premises Nos. 123, 314, and 313 Monroe street to May 13.

Wood, Brady & Todd offered at public auction a lot, 25 by 165, with two two-story buildings thereon, situate on Westchester avenue, south side, 253 feet east of Retreat avenue, at Melrose, (Twenty-third Ward,) which was knocked down for $5,750, but not sold; also, a two-story frame house and lot, adjoining, knocked down for $5,500, but not sold.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at a special guardian's sale, under the direction of Alfred Roe, Esq., disposed of thirteen lots, situate respectively on Washington avenue, Baltic and Douglass streets, Brooklyn, full particulars concerning the sale of which will be found in the summary annexed. Six lots on Washington avenue, north-east corner of Degraw street, and eleven lots on the north-east corner of Washington avenue and Douglass street, were withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. Mr. Johnson, at public auction, also knocked down four lots, each 22 by 131, situate on Baltic street, Brooklyn, south side, 319 feet east of Washington avenue, to W. H. Rooney, for $375 each. The legal sale, by the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on West Thirty-eighth street, this City, west of Tenth avenue, was adjourned to May 5.

John H. Wilson, at public auction, knocked down eight two-story and basement frame houses, with lots each 16.7 by 100, situate on Middleton street, Brooklyn, south side, between Lee and Marcy avenues, at prices ranging from $1,300 to $1,690 each. The details of the sale will be found appended. The auctioneer claims to have sold this property, and we therefore give him the benefit of the report.

The property located at Edgewater, Staten Island, billed for sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn without any bids received. No further business was transacted.

The fact that the great sale of the Mate estate, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, takes place at the Exchange to-morrow, should not be forgotten.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to occur at the Exchange to-day are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Trustee's sale, under the direction of J. Van Wagenen, Esq., of the valuable four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 675 Fifth avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-third street. This house, we are authorized to state, will be positively sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Also, public auction sale of the desirable four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 63, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 49 West Fifty-second street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 46 by 93.10, with two four-story and one three-story brick factories and other buildings thereon, situate on Avenue A, west side, 23 feet north of Nineteenth street.

By E. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 72 by 100, with brick buildings thereon, on Crosby street, east side, 42 feet south of Spring street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 93.2, on Eleventh street, north side, 66 feet west of West Washington street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale to close estate of Robert H. Pearson, deceased, of the following leasehold property: Barclay street—The lease of the lot with the five-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone store, No. 29 Barclay street; lot 27.7 by 114.7 feet, leased from Columbia College twenty-one years from May 1, 1874, with two renewals of twenty-one years each, ground rent $1,793 per annum and taxes. Warren street—The lease of the lot with five-story basement and sub-cellar and marble-front store, No. 45 Warren street; lot 25 by 75 feet, leased from Trinity Church, twenty-one years from May 1, 1873, with two renewals of twenty-one years each, ground rent $1,500 per annum and taxes.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 38 West 39th st., s. s., 385 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $36,300
1 three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 14 Washington place, n. s., between 6th av. and Macdougal st., lot 22x97 17,500
1 four-story brick stable tenement and lot, No. 33 West 46th st., n. s., 474.8 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 25x103.3 18,050
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, n. e. corner of 151st st., 24.11x100 8,800
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 151st st., adjoining above, 25x100 5,950
1 lot, West 49th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5 3,800
1 lot, West 49th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., adjoining above, same size 3,600
2 lots, West 49th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., each 25x100.5, $3,500 each 7,000
3 four-story brick houses, and plot, 3d av., n. w. corner of 59th st., plot 40.5x60 ..... $40,650
1 two-story brick house, and lot, No. 111 Roosevelt st., n. s., between Cherry and Water sts., 23x23.4 5,400

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 201 West 56th st., n. s., 78 ft. n. of 7th av., lot 22x75, house 45 ft. deep $19,000
1 four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 159 East 123d st., n. s., 117 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 16.6x103.3, house 60 ft. deep 16,800
2 lots, Arthur st., n. s., Fordham, (24th Ward,) each 26x118.5, $190 each 380

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement house and lot, No. 565 Madison av., e. s., 63 ft. s. of 61st st., lot 16x89, house 60 ft. deep $27,800

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

2 two-story houses and lots Douglass st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon av., each 20x162; W. A. Coe, $1,125 each $2,250
1 lot, Douglass st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Classon av., adjoining above, 35x182; E. F. Brown 1,300
1 lot, Douglass st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon av., 25x131; E. F. Brown 975
2 lots, Douglass st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Classon av., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $1,000 each 2,000
1 lot, Douglass st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Classon av., adjoining above, same size; Cornelius Cozine 1,100
1 lot, Douglass st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Classon av., adjoining above, same size; Alfred Watts. 1,150
1 lot, Douglass st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Classon av., adjoining above, same size; same buyer. 1,200
1 lot, Douglass st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Classon av., adjoining above, same size; same buyer. 1,175
1 lot, Washington av., e. s., 120 ft. n. of Butler st., 25x about 110; A. J. Watts 1,375
1 lot, Baltic st., s. e. corner of Washington av., 25x about 100; John J. Macklin 1,525
1 lot, Baltic st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Washington av., adjoining above, 25x102.2; same buyer as above 1,325

By John H. Wilson.

1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, Middleton st., s. s., 115.3 ft. e. of Lee av., lot 16.7x100; E. S. Bramerd $1,490
1 similar house and lot, Middleton st., s. s., adjoining above; same buyer 1,300
1 similar house and lot, Middleton st., s. s., adjoining above; A. F. Seaman 1,300
1 similar house and lot, Middleton st., s. s., next but one adjoining above; E. S. Bramerd. 1,490
1 similar house and lot, Middleton st., s. s., adjoining above; same buyer 1,315
1 similar house and lot, Middleton st., s. s., adjoining above; John Keating 1,340

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 27.

Barrow st., No. 97, s. s., 82 ft. w. of Hudson st., 18x50 ..... $10,000
Cliff st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Concord av., 28.4x 101.2, Morrisania 800
Dey st., No. 13, 24x90 25,000
Irving place, e. w. corner 17th st., 19x60 816
Same property 19,884
Leight st., Nos. 70 and 72, n. s., 42.6 ft. e. of Washington st., 42.7x60, small piece off s. w. corner, rear, 4x3.7 20,000
Prospect place, e. s., 85.9 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x 68 16,000
10th st., n. s., 52.2 ft. e. of 8th av., 19x46 12,000
13th st., n. s., 377.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x 103.3 17,250
15th st., No. 304 East, s. s., 52.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 22.1x128.3 30,000
27th st., s. s., 290.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.6x98.9. 12,750
38th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9 30,000
33d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 15x98.9; 33d st., n. s., 259 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x98.9 14,500
33d st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x113; also, strip adjoining on w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 33d st., 6.6x14.3 12,000
60th st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5 21,500
60th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5 29,000
74th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x36.2. 2,000
76th st., n. s., 163 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x102.2 .. 6,000
78th st., s. s., 278 ft. e. of 3d av., 13.4x102.2 .. 8,500
121st st., n. s., 378.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x 100.11 15,600
123d st., s. s., 139.11 ft. w. of 6th av. widening, 160.1x100.11 180,176
125th st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.8x99.11. 15,000
Adams av., Lot No. 8, map Belmont, 100x100, e. corner Columbia av. 900
Elm av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 21, 22, and 23, South Belmont, West Farms, 150x100 1,150
Lexington av., n. e. corner, 57th st., 20.8x68 .. 28,000
Lexington av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x 90 40,000
5th av., s. s., 25.5 ft. e. of 56th st., 75x100 ..
56th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5.. 77,500

Leasehold Conveyances.

8th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 25.1x75 ..... $35,000
8th av., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75.... 25,000
8th av., w. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75.... 25,000
8th av., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75.... 25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two lots south side 15th st., between Avenues B and C.
Five lots north side 46th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house, east side Madison av., between 59th and 60th sts.
Two lots east side Lexington av., between 64th and 65th sts.
Four-story brown-stone house, south side 74th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Three-story brick house, with store, east side Broadway Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 80th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south-west corner 80th st. and Lexington av.
Two four-story brown-stone houses, south-west corner 86th st. and 4th av.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 112th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, north side 116th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Two lots north side 122d st., between Avenue A and 1st av.
Three-story house, south side 128th st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 131st st., between 4th and Madison avs.

Apply to JOHN HAYES, No. 11 Pine st., or north-west corner 78th st. and 2d av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN Harlem, for a country residence with from twenty-five to thirty acres of land, within one and a half hours from City: New-Haven Railroad preferred; place must be worth $25,000 cash value. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, A COUNTRY RESIdence within one hour of City, worth $12,000, must be clear of mortgage, to exchange for equity in house in 27th st., near Broadway. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

PARK AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—VERY DEsirable substantially-built and extra-finished double mansion, 37½x75, and extension; lot about 50x105, with ample room for private stable in rear. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or exchange for a small house in the City or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms. WILLIAM GEE, owner, corner Elm and Franklin sts.,

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class three-story brown-stone house dwelling, 20x80, lot 95 feet; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 159 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A NEW BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY house, No. 193 Lee av., Brooklyn, for sale at a great bargain; $500 cash, balance on mortgage, or for rent; immediate possession; also that nice stone corner, Lee av. and Hayward st. Apply to OWNER, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library; streets are sewered, curbed, paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means can pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

MORNINGSIDE MA SION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage, and wood land can be had with it; the land is of the first quality, and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair, and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, three hours from New-York; furnished mansion, eighteen rooms; high ground; double piazza; bay window; also a cottage; thousands of fruits and berries; all kinds of out-buildings; ice-house, filled; shade, lawn, garden, fine pond, fishing-boats; about fifteen acres; terms easy; also a fine water-power and factory, two stories and basement, 30x60; six cottages, barn, &c; fourteen-feet wheel, six-feet buckets; sixteen acres land; will sell all or singly; one minute from depot. J. E. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by Geo. A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres; fine house, stable, and ice-house; magnificent view of Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN NEW-Haven, Conn., fifteen minutes' ride from the depot; large grounds, fine fruit, grapes, &c.; house nearly new, well built; style gothic; good barn and hennery; neighborhood first class; near horse cars. For full description, terms, and photographs, address Post Office Box No. 654, New-Haven, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE OR LET—THREE BEAUTIFUL country residences within one and a half hours of City located on and near Long Island Sound; will exchange for City or Brooklyn property well rented, or will let for the season. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MY EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT COUNtry seat in Scarsdale, Westchester County; possesses every advantage in house, locality, site, and surroundings. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE FARM in Maryland or West Jersey, (water front preferred,) equity, $8,000, in house and two to four acres one hour from foot Chambers st. Address A. T. D., Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rent from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSHING, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGEhouse on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; communication $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MOUNTAIN HOME.—SALE OR RENT, SOUTH Hillside, view forty miles, large spring, brook, grove, lawn, garden, fruit; twenty-five acres; ample dwelling, spring water introduced, tube, furnace. Box No. 14 Somerville, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. CERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GENtleman's residence, furnished or unfurnished, with stable and three acres; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. WHITNEY, No. 55 Hudson st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

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LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK.—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET.—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET.—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE.—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET.—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD.—Twenty-three lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS.—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, running through to Murray st.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 63.9x10.4.10 feet.

The usual executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY,

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott.

HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and
JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.
JAS. McQUADE, Referee.

T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.; also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 74 Broadway, and of JAMES McQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

SHERIFF'S PEREMPTORY SALE, AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

NINETEEN LARGE AND VALUABLE LOTS, SQUARES OF GROUND, EXTENSIVE FRONTS ON

10th st., 11th st., 12th st., 13th st., Broad st., 15th st., 16th st., 17th st., Johnson st., Bigler st., Pollock st., Packer st., Curtin st., Geary st., 34th, 35th, and 36th avs., First and Twenty-sixth Wards. Also, extensive fronts on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On TUESDAY, May 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by virtue of an order of sale in the partition suit. Nicklin vs. O'Brien, District Court, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

The above is a very valuable property, and from its location affords a fine opportunity for capitalists and builders, being near League Island, on which the Government is now erecting a NAVAL DEPOT. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now run their road to the River Delaware through this estate.

The terms of sale are, $50 to be paid on each lot at the time of sale. One-half of purchase money in ten days from sale; and one-half may remain upon bond and mortgage of the purchaser in the usual form, payable one year from date.

☞ A lithographic plan of the property may be had at the auction-rooms.

For further particulars apply to E. COPPER MITCHELL, Esq., attorney, Office No. 518 Walnut st.

By order of WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141, South 4th st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1874.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF J. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., TRUSTEE,

NO. 675 5TH AV.,

Adjoining north-east corner of 53d st., and opposite St. Thomas' Church.

Four-story high stoop well-proportioned first-class brown-stone dwelling, 25x65, lot 100 feet. This extra valuable property is situate in the most select, elegant neighborhoods in the City, and the avenue and streets adjoining are now elegantly improved with superb structures. The lot is in fee simple, and the dwelling and appurtenances all entirely new.

Possession May 1. Terms easy. For permits and particulars apply to J. VAN WAGENEN, Trustee, No. 70 Gold st., or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—The trustee authorizes me to state that the auction sale of the valuable property will be positive and peremptory, WITHOUT RESERVE to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ALSO,

NO. 49 WEST 52D ST.,

North side, near 5th av., in fee simple, elegantly planned, thoroughly built, (by Donnelly,) modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x63, lot 100.5, containing all the newest finish and conveniences; in thorough order throughout. This elegant residence is situate in one of the very best streets, convenient to Central Park, surrounded, as it is, by improvements of the highest order. Possession in May. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

PUBLIC SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS, ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE

ESTATE OF A. SEIBERLICH, DECEASED.

Large and valuable BUILDINGS with steam-power, Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, and 228 Carter's alley and Exchange place, between 2d and 3d, and south of Chestnut st., on TUESDAY, May 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Terms, $30,000 may remain on mortgage.

The above property will be sold together as one, according to survey, which may be seen at the auctionrooms; the rooms now occupied command a rent of $10,100; several rooms are now vacant, and are for rent with the steam-power and shafting.

By order of SAMUEL BAUGH, Assignee,
No. 129 South 2d st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, April, 1874.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable improved property: No. 12 Union square, between 14th and 15th sts.; land and good four-story brick building, with basement and cellar.

No. 35 Murray st., running through to No. 60 Church st., forming an L; lot and superior five-story store, with basement and subcellar covering the entire lot. For maps and particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Pine st., or of IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THREE LOTS AND buildings situate on the east side of Crosby st., forty-two feet south of Spring st., being 72 by 100 feet, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
MYER S. ISAACS, Referee.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET,
Heated by steam, with elevators, &c.,
at No. 24 Park place
and
No. 19 Barclay st.,
SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premise, or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS,
No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 604 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

STORES TO LEASE.—THREE STORES AND basements, with or without the floor above, size 25 by 175, in a new iron-front four-story block, with plate-glass show windows, in Grand st., near 5th, Brooklyn, E. D.; location unsurpassed for dry goods, carpets, furniture, clothing, or boots and shoes; rent low. The upper floors can be rented separately for wareroom or light manufacturing. Inquire of S. TUTTLE & SON, No. 40 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

GROCERY, PRODUCE, OR OTHER trade.—To Let—The fine store, with splendid cellar, in new building, No. 68 Warren st., near College place; excellent business location. GEORGE W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE THIRD floor, 50x100, in Kent av., foot of Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D.; rent low. Inquire of S. TUTTLE & SON, on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, suitable for watch importer, chain manufacturer, or kindred business. CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., No. 12 John st.

OFFICES TO LET—CHEAP, AT NO. 49 William st. Apply to W. COCKLE, on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, FOR PRIVATE RESIdence, first-class boarding-house or public institution, the residence of the late Wm. Fox, situated on the Southern Boulevard, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge, five minutes' walk from Hunt's Point Depot, of New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. R. M. Hoe, Wm. Smith Brown, and Thos. A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, billiard-room, and other outbuildings; thirteen acres of land; near villages and convenient to Long Island Sound. Will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR WEST FARMS, IN THE TOWN OF Westchester, five minutes' walk from station of Harlem, Portchester and New-Haven Railroad, and half hour's drive from Central Park by a good macadamized road, a large, substantial mansion, suitable for Summer or Winter residence, with modern improvements; a good stable, coach-house, garden, and about ten acres strawberry; occupied by the owner for over ten years; will be rented to a good tenant for a term of years at $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin st., or on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED DURING THE SUMmer—The residence of the late Robert Mead, at Greenwich, Conn., near the churches; two acres in lawn and garden, with abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good stables on premises; location one of the finest in Greenwich, having a view of the Sound for many miles; ten minutes' drive from depot; eleven trains daily from New-York. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 2,041 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson, two miles north of Newburg boats and railroads; commodious house and outbuildings; location unsurpassed for charming scenery, healthfulness, good society, and excellent roads; fifteen acres for sale in whole or part, or five acres and house furnished to let.

For particulars or visit Post Office Box No. 638 Newburg, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—House No. 315 East 14th st., newly papered and painted; possession immediate; rent $2,000; house No. 235 East 31st st., rent $1,800; house No. 194 2d av., rent $1,400. For permits inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, FULLY FURNISHED, extensive grounds handsomely laid out, complete stable and out-buildings, to rent to a good tenant at a low rent. Occupancy 23d and 30th inst. All the comforts and conveniences of a City home combined with the advantages of a country seat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, beautifully located at Belleville, N. J., forty minutes from City Hall; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses croquet lawn; grounds terraced and finely laid out; rent, with the furniture, $1

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, May 9, at 12 M., COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, May 23, at 12 M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

CHINA.....May 2
GRANADA.....May 16
COLORADO.....May 16

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates, payable in any part of Europe.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Castalia, Thursday, April 30 | Utopia, Saturday.....May 2
Anstralia, Saturday, May 9 | Victoria, Tuesday.....May 5
Ethiopia, Tuesday.....May 5 | Caledonia, Thurs.....May 14
Italia, Thursday.....May 7 | Macedonia, Sat'day, May 16

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29 | Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6 | Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9 | *Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Saturday, May 16 | China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16 | Calabria, Wed'day, June 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at reduced rates on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA can take it from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, May 16

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving shippers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid fogs and headlands.

Pier 45, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt...Sat., May 2, 3 P. M. | Canada, Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.
Queen...Sat., May 9, 10 A. M. | Greece, Sat., May 23, 11 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sunnex.....Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $26. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent have been lengthened one entire compartment, and are now the largest, safest, and most commodious steamers sailing between New-York and Europe.

They are all built of iron, and are divided into seven compartments by water-tight bulkheads, rendering them unsinkable.

They are also provided with a patent apparatus for detecting fire in any part of the vessel.

Their speed will be fully maintained throughout the season.

Their saloons are in the middle of the vessels, where the motion is least felt.

Their tables are supplied with the choicest viands and wines that the markets of France can furnish.

Their rates of passage are as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM HAVRE.
LABRADOR, Saturday, May 2 | LABRADOR, Saturday, May 9
LAFAYETTE, Saturday, May 16 | LAFAYETTE, Saturday, May 23
LABRADOR, Saturday, May 30 | LABRADOR, Saturday, June 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....70
Steerage.....30

Steerage tickets from Havre, $40, currency.

Steerage tickets from Paris, $45, currency.

Steerage tickets from all parts of Europe at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in the Continental Custom Houses. Comfort and economy in journeying across and traveling generally may be obtained by applying to the COURIER POST OFFICE, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn. WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YERGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....April 17 | SWITZERLAND.....May 9
VADERLAND.....April 24 | NEDERLAND.....June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
CYBELE.....April 29 | SWITZERLAND.....April 15
VADERLAND.....May 27 | NEDERLAND.....May 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$90 | Second Cabin.....$80
Steerage.....30 | Prepaid Certificates.....32

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York. B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. A. Fischer, May 19.
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. Wilson, June 2.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA. MARACAIBO, JAMAICA. AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.....April 30
CORINTH.....May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....April 29
ATLAS.....May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

GREAT OSTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, April 29.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Saturday, May 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe.....May 5, 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....May 12, 2 P. M.

No Boats.

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....June 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $220; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, May 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....April 30
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).....May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....May 16

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are also sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 tours, price 10 cents. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 2, price $650, gold, including everything.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. For time see local Time Table.

C. H. Reddfield, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 9:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Bellisville and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Frenchtown, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M. daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger Depot, Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Divis'n; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:40, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. K. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. and 4th av.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per Time tables.

J. M. Hood, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. Reed, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, foot of Murray st. Direct offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

Geo. L. Conner, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., 25th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 24th	12:00 M.
Tues., 28th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 27th	2:30 P. M.
Wed., 29th	3:00 P. M.	Tues., 28th	8:30 A. M.
Thurs., 30th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 30th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., May 1	3:00 P. M.	Fri., May 1	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 2d	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 2d	7:00 A. M.

Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Mariborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS COLLYER and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for the counties north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

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TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eagleswood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN SOME VILLage or town moderately near this City, for gentleman, wife, two little boys, and nurse; gentleman Sundays and only one large and one small room required; can occupy immediately. Address, giving lowest terms and full particulars of location, C. H. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, in the neighborhood of 33d st. and 5th av., for a clergyman and wife. Address Rev. J. F. J., No. 3 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. If price moderate, would be permanent.

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BOARD, WITH A NEAT COMFORTABLE ROOM, wanted by a gentleman in a quiet private family; terms moderate; location between 20th and 40th st. Address F. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VETO.

THE RESULT OF THE GREAT QUANTITY OF LIGHT DIFFUSED AMONG THE PEOPLE BY THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN, 24TH APRIL, 1874.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH Brushes, brushes of every description, at 535 Pearl st. John J. Mills, Manufacturer and Importer.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.

A top wagon, on half springs, built by Brewster & Co., (Broome st.) in splendid condition. Also, pair Messenger mares, with single and double set harness, Dunscomb's make. The above sold together or separate.

Address Post Office Box No. 3,456.

P. S.—Sold on account of the owner going to Europe.

HORSES, BAROUCHE, HARNESS, TOgether or separately, for sale at a low price, owner going to Europe. Horses brown, sixteen hands high; stylish barouche, Wood Brothers, in perfect order; harness, Campbells, maker. Inquire for MICHAEL, alleyway, No. 6 East 31st st., near 5th av.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARNESS, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COW.—A FINE YOUNG DEVON COW; COMES in in May; also a dark bay mare, from good stock, raised by the owner. Seen at No. 3 West 27th st., private stable.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WATT ST., STABLING FOR nine horses; front stable 60 feet deep, suitable for other business. Inquire at No. 15 Horatio st.

FOR SALE—DOG CART AND HARNESS, LITTLE used, imported from England. Particulars at office of Glenham Hotel, 5th av.

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FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and 8th av., a private family owning house, will let two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to gentlemen of quiet habits; house first class; reference exchanged. Address QUIET, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO TWO OR three gentlemen nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; pleasant neighborhood and comfortable home; location, 10th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, a very elegantly furnished second

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE STOCK MARKET YESTERDAY—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The stock market opened yesterday at prices slightly in advance of the closing quotations of Monday, and a very active demand was maintained for the leading stocks, such as Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, North-western, and Union Pacific. Indeed, the market was decidedly "bullish" for some time, especially in Western Union and Pacific Mail. It was evident that the bears of Thursday last were manœuvring for an advance. During the excitement on that day, timid parties got rid of stocks at whatever price they could obtain, and a large proportion of such sales was snatched up by the principal operators on the bear side. They are now looking for an advance so as to be able to unload at a profit, and many outsiders are therefore sure to suffer before the week is over. The news from Washington, or rather the want of any definite news, did not seem to have any noticeable effect on business. It is taken for granted that Congress will not attempt to revive "inflation," and that whatever measure or measures may be passed, will tend to give stability to the trade of the country. Western Union was the most prominent in yesterday's dealings. It opened at 73, and before 1 o'clock advanced to 75. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the price ranged between 74 and 75, finally closing at 74⅞. Pacific Mail started off at 44, and steadily went up to 45⅞. It was not able to maintain this point, however, and closed at 45⅜. Lake Shore opened at 76⅞, and reached 77¾, closing at 77¼. Wabash was firm, and did not show much change. It closed at 43¼, being the same figure on the final quotation on Monday. New-York Central, Erie, Union Pacific, and other stocks gained at the close of the day's transactions about half of one per cent. It may be said that the market is at present in the hands of a few persons who manipulate it from day to day to suit their own dealings. There are not now so many large speculators in Wall street as formerly, and this makes it easier for a few unprincipled men, with sufficient money at their command, to control the market to a great extent. The gold market was rather dull. The price opened at 113¼, and at 10:42 was quoted at 113⅜. At 10:50, however, "Jeff Davis's gulf" to 113¼, and ranged from that to 113 during the remainder of the day, closing at the latter figure. There was no foundation for the rumor published by a morning paper to the effect that a prominent dealer in gold was in trouble for a large amount. Government bonds were one-eighth to one-half higher than on Monday, and the London market also showed a slight improvement in these securities. Railroad bonds were firm at prices higher than the previous day's quotations. The Mississippi floods have caused a scarcity of commercial bills, and consequently foreign exchange was strong-er yesterday, and is likely to continue so as long as there is a scarcity of commercial paper. Money was easy, and call loans were made at from three to four per cent. ....The Sub-Treasury disbursed $275,000 for interest and $3,000 for called bonds. The export clearances of domestic produce for the week from this port amounted to $7,295,229. ....The following were elected Trustees of the National Trust Company: Trustees for three years, Darius R. Mangam, Samuel Constant, John R. Ceil, Norris Winslow, N. J. Haines, John L. Melcher, Silas Witherbee, Geo. Buckham, Wm. F. Allen, Lewis J. Phillips; Trustees for two years, Samuel Hoffman, Benjamin D. Beakman, Edward A. Knowlton; Trustees for one year, Henry S. Terbell, Elliot C. Cowdin. Mr. Dowing Duer, Jr., has been admitted to membership in the Gold Exchange. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Arnold, Wolff, and Villard, from Frankfort-on-Main, have arrived in this country as representatives of foreign bondholders. They will investigate the condition of the various undertakings in which their countrymen are interested, and in cases where no interest has been paid on bonds, steps will be taken to remedy the matter.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and is hereby directed to report at the next meeting of the board, the condition of the grounds on which manure has been deposited during the Winter.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and is hereby directed to cause an inspection of all tenements, together with the yards, areas, cellars, and privies thereof, and report for orders of the board all violations of the Sanitary ordinances.

The following was adopted as an additional ordinance, and added to the sanitary code:

"That no person shall place or deposit garbage, rubbish, or any putrid substance in any box, barrel, tub, cart, wagon, or any receptacle whatever used for the reception, the holding, or the transportation of ashes; nor shall any one put ashes in or upon garbage, rubbish, or truth substance, or in any way place together, mix, or have in the same receptacle ashes and garbage in the City of New-York."

An amendment to section 55 of the Sanitary Code was adopted, prohibiting the driving of any cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., across the City between Tenth and Second avenues, below Seventy-ninth street, from the 1st of June prox.

Sanitary Inspector Post reported the facts in the case of Dr. H. Knapp, of No. 25 West Twenty-fourth street, who had failed to report to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection a case of small-pox which he had been called upon to attend, and the board directed the attorney to enter suit against the delinquent doctor.

The School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward comprising of the stables situated in Seventy-ninth street, near Third avenue, adjoining Grammar School No. 55, and stated that the odor from the stables has caused a great deal of sickness among the teachers and pupils. Referred to Sanitary Superintendent. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past week:

Week ending April 18—Typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 56; measles, 58; diphtheria, 63; small-pox, 19.

Week ending April 25—Typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 51; measles, 48; diphtheria, 50; small-pox, 35.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report on the mortality of the past week:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 25th inst., there were 479 deaths reported in this City, against 553 deaths the preceding week, and that occurred in the preceding week. The mortuary records for the week just ended exhibit a marked decrease in fatality from diphtheria, croup, and pneumonia, the number of deaths from these three causes being forty less than in the previous week, as respects fatal cases reported in the respective weeks. Infant mortality decreased in a similarly marked degree. The mean temperature last week was 44.4° Fahrenheit, and the range was from 36° to 57°, or 21°. The death-rate, which had risen to 29.15 per 1,000, annual rate, the second week in April, was at 27.90 in the week ending on the 18th inst., and, by the reported list of deaths last week, was equal to 23.95 per 1,000. The presence and increase of small-pox in several quarters of the City is one of the significant results of the want of an adequate system of continual watchfulness and record that shall duly present to all unvaccinated persons the invitation and facilities to be vaccinated, and thereby protected against the most loathsome contagion. The invasion of the City by vagrants and ignorant persons the past four months has done its share in the propagation of small-pox.

VISIT OF THE GRAND JURY TO THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

The controversy which recently arose respecting the breach of prison discipline involved in the treatment which William M. Tweed receives at the hands of the officials in the Penitentiary, is likely to assume a new aspect, and some definite action in the premises will probably be the result. The attention of the General Sessions Grand Jury having been directed to the subject, that body determined upon a visit to the island institutions yesterday, and—in a general way to ascertain for themselves the truth which underlies a mass of contradictions. They were accompanied in their trip by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Messrs. Laimbeer, Stern, and Bowen, who explained to them the character of the discipline as it exists in each branch of the department under their charge. The Penitentiary was first visited, and the Grand Jury was then escorted to the hospital attached to that prison, where Tweed is employed as an orderly. The Grand Jury then visited all the other institutions, and no question being raised with respect to their discipline, they expressed unqualified approval of their condition. The inmates were seen in each institution, and the investigation generally was thorough. The inspection of about 300 convicts in striped uniform was a feature of the day. A very large proportion of them were juveniles, and none were over thirty years. Very many were compelled to wear the "ball and chain," on account of intractability, and the whole number, under command of armed keepers, some of whom were in boats to prevent their escape, were paraded before the visitors. The Grand Jury returned late in the afternoon. It is understood that the questions which caused their visit will be investigated by them this week, and the result will not be uninteresting.

LABOR NOTES.

Under the auspices of the Turn Hall Trades-union Convention, another mass-meeting on the subject of the Tompkins square riots, has been called for this evening, at the Cooper Institute. The object of the demonstration is to show that the Tompkins square outrage has not been forgotten by the working men of this City, and that they still hold the Police Commissioners responsible for the same.

The Central Organization of the German Trades-unions of this City has formed a committee to cooperate with a similar committee of the Working Men's Central Council, in making arrangements for a mass-meeting in the interest of the Eight-hour law, which is to come off at the Cooper Institute on the 18th of next month. A meeting of the German Cabinet-makers' Union beas held at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night, when the arrangements for the projected demonstration were discussed.

The German wood-turners, who recently formed a trade organization, propose to organize a co-operative insurance association against accidents by machinery, which are very frequent in this branch of industry, and in many instances are the cause of long disability and serious loss to the workingmen.

An Industrial and Agricultural Association, composed mainly of Germans, is in progress of organization in this city, the object of which is to establish a colony somewhere in Western Virginia, on purely Communistic principles. About 250 or 300 men are to be enrolled, who each are to contribute their share of about $100 each. The Committee of organization is composed of W. Dinger, C. Labhard, G. Buck, J. Kern, R. Burkerand, T. Brne, and F. Firner.

TRIAL OF EX-CITY TREASURER SPRAGUE, OF BROOKLYN.

The trial of the Ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, Cortland A. Sprague, was resumed yesterday before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions. Nothing could be more absolutely dull than the proceedings of the day. They were entirely connected with matters of account, and were, therefore, uninteresting from the standpoint of the general public. Still the court-room was quite filled, although not crowded. The trial was resumed at 10 o'clock, when Mr. William E. Warren, who had been examined on the previous day, was cross-examined by Mr. Barnard, of counsel for the defense. The attention of the witness was invited to the figures which had been gone over on Monday, and he was cross-examined with the view of showing that, although there was or seemed to be a deficit in respect to the sums received and deposited on certain days, yet this was accounted for by an excess in the deposits made on other days. Counsel for the prosecution objected to this line of defense, but it was admitted by Judge Moore. In reply to the earlier questions of Mr. Barnard, witness stated that he had made his examination of the accounts of the defendant at the instance of the City authorities; that President Ropes had requested the examination of the accounts of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and that, at the request of the defendant, he had immediately undertaken an examination of the accounts. He had also made a general examination of the accounts of the Controller's office. Witness was next taken through the details of various instances, dating from Oct. 11, 1870, in which the deposits exceeded the receipts of the City Treasurer. Out of the cross-examination the following results were arrived at: On Oct. 11, 1870, the deposits exceeded the receipts by the Treasurer by the amount of $2,380 25; on Nov. 29, by $2,900; on Dec. 20, $2,500; on March 4, 1871, $2,990; on March 6, $6,420; June 6, $962; April 7, $4,000; April 13 and 14, $7,500; Oct. 30, $7,730; Nov. 15, $2,000; Nov. 21, $20,000; Dec. 29, $2,000. On May 31, June 1 and 2, 1872, the deposits were short respectively $87 55, $10,092 87, and $12,132 17. On June 3 there was an excess of $12,322 59. On May 31, and June 1, 2, and 3, witness stated, in reply to Mr. Barnard, that there was a deficiency of $9,990. Witness continued to say that on May 31, 1870, the payments made by the Controller to the City Treasurer on account of deficiency certificates amounted to $126,618 40. From Jan. 3 to Jan. 6, there was an apparent excess of $216,250 30. This included money received for the Board of Education, which, when subtracted, reduced the excess of deposits to $68,138 78. Witness continued, in reply to the questions of counsel: "I am acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. Sprague and of M. T. Rodman. I found the entries in the Treasurer's accounts, with few exceptions, in the hand-writing of Mr. Rodman; the tickets of deposits of funds in the Brooklyn Trust Company were in Mr. Rodman's writing; Mr. Rodman, during the time of my examination of the accounts, was Deputy City Treasurer; the books of the City Treasurer were opened in Mr. Rodman's handwriting; Mr. Rodman was Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company; the duties of that office are similar to those of a bank cashier; Mr. Rodman gave bonds to the City on entering office." Witness further stated that he had seen the original checks of Mr. Badeau making the payment to the City Treasurer referred to in the evidence of the previous day. He identified two checks—one No. 3,313 on the National City Bank of Brooklyn for $2,004 43, Oct. 10, 1870, by Ex-Collector Badeau, and indorsed by Assistant Collector Gill, and the other for the amount of $11,208 37, drawn by the Water Commission to City Treasurer Sprague, Oct. 8, 1870. He was then examined as to a number of these checks drawn by Mr. Badeau and indorsed to Sprague, and said that all these checks appeared to have been paid. None of them seemed to have been protested or paid out of time. Witness' testimony on the previous day had reference, he said, to payments made by the City Treasurer on the dates in respect to which he had been examined. Between those dates inquiries about by the prosecution on Monday and those in respect to which he had been then examined, there were many payments concerning which no inquiries had been made. A question now arose as to whether the witness should give the summing up of his own conclusions concerning the series of items leaving an excess in the hands of the Treasurer, and the other series relied upon by the defense showing an excess of deposits. Mr. Barnard, for the defense, and Mr. Van Cott, for the prosecution, submitting opposite views. The evidence was allowed by the court, and the witness requested time to make up the balances which the question involved. His request having been granted, he deposed that, after allowing the Treasurer credit for all deposits to and on the 10th of October, 1870, the balance due by him was $277,572 68. At the close of the 14th the balance was $287,973 43. At the close of the 15th it was the same. At the close of Nov. 11 the balance was increased by $14,197, making a total of $302,189 42. The aggregate of short deposits from Nov. 10 to 28 was $165,665. On Feb. 28, 1871, the balance was $409,717 15 against the Treasurer. On March 1, $410,699 07. At the close of April 5, 1871, it was reduced $2,170. At the close of Oct. 31, 1871, there was a reduction of $20,259 94, making the total balance $503,260 13 against the Treasurer. On the 8th of November there was a deficiency of $37,631 89; total deficiency to date, $425,901 02. At the close of Dec. 7, 1871, there was a reduction of $77,973 80, leaving the balance $347,927 22. No variation, witness stated, occurred between the 25th of May and the 3d of June. On the 1st and 2d of June there was a deficiency of $22,287 76, and on the 3d of June an excess of $12,322 59. At the close of the entire account, on the 15th of September, 1873, the amount unaccounted for is $101,636 44, exclusive of the Board of Education moneys. Witness was next taken through a long array of tickets for deposits made with the Brooklyn Trust Company, nearly all of which, he testified, were in the handwriting of Rodman. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE QUEENS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

There is considerable discussion among the tax-payers of Queens County, Long Island, on the subject of the purchase of Hog Island as a farm and refuge for the county paupers. This purchase was mainly brought about through the instrumentality of the Queens County Charities Aid Society. The island comprises about 600 acres of land, and the price is $13,500—a part of the purchase money, it is alleged, having been paid by the County Treasurer before the Board of Supervisors had given their sanction. The Overseers of the Poor have been, and still are, opposed to the purchase of the island on the ground that it entails needless and unwarrantable expense. It contains 500 acres of tillable land and meadow. Yesterday the new Board of Supervisors, at the request of the Overseers of the Poor, visited the island for the purpose of making an examination of the buildings, &c., and to determine what was necessary to be done before the removal of the paupers from their present location. On inspection it was found that the buildings, four in number, are in need of extensive repairs, and that when repaired they will accomodate only seventy-five people, leaving ninety-one to be provided for at the present time, with one house for the keeper, and a store-room, no hospital, and but one kitchen. The creek separating the island from the meadow is 400 feet wide, and cannot be spiled on account of the depth of the ooze, and this necessitates the building of a drawbridge, which will cost not less than $10,000, with an additional yearly expense of $1,500 for a keeper and repairs. It is also necessary to construct a roadway across the meadows, which, it is thought, cannot be completed for less than $10,000; while the Superintendents estimate that it will cost $1,500 to transport the paupers from their present location to Hog Island. The general belief among those persons well informed in the matter is that the island, the buildings, the bridge, &c., complete, will cost the County not less than $30,000. The board, after making a careful examination of all the facts, deferred definite action until their next meeting, to be held at Jamaica on the 6th of May.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

Workmen have been engaged for some time past in grading and widening some of the principal avenues in the village of College Point, Long Island. The embankments formed by the excavations are somewhat high and overhanging, and composed of sand and stones, and have been considerably loosened by the recent heavy rains. Yesterday morning, during a heavy fall of snow and sleet, three of the laborers on the works took refuge from the storm under an overhanging bank of earth. The projection caved in almost immediately, burying the men beneath ten feet of soil. Some men at a distance noticed the motion of the earth, and gave warning to the three, but it came too late. Measures were instantly taken to dig out the unfortunates. One man, named Murdoch, was taken out alive, but a wound on his head will probably cause death. Two others were taken out, one dead, and the other died in a few seconds. The deceased men had large families.

SUICIDE OF EX-CONGRESSMAN BOWNE.

Mr. Obadiah Bowne, Congressman from the First District of New-York in 1848-49, formerly a resident of Fresh Kills, Staten Island, but lately living at the Compton House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New-York, committed suicide at Staten Island, on Monday night. He left the Compton House on Monday afternoon, and taking the 5 o'clock boat to the island, put up at the Richmond County Hall, Richmond Village. Before going to bed he complained of feeling unwell, and made the remark to some of the guests that he would not live until 13 o'clock the next day. The proprietor of the house, Mr. Hodge, found him dead in his bed yesterday morning, with an empty vial, labeled "laudanum," by the bedside. Coroner Lea was called to hold an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide by taking laudanum. Mr. Bowne was fifty years of age, and was born at Fresh Kills. About the time he was elected to Congress, in 1848, he became possessed of $40,000 through the death of an uncle, and most of this amount was spent for election and other purposes. Soon after his return to private life his father died, leaving him over $300,000. He was married to a Miss Harrison, of Staten Island, but obtained a divorce from her, and was soon afterward married to a Brooklyn lady, who died, when he remarried his first wife, who, at the time of his death, was living with him at the Compton House. Mr. Bowne had run through his entire estate, and died homeless, moneyless, disappointed, and broken-hearted.

MEETING OF ORANGE LODGES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE 12TH JULY—NO PUBLIC PARADE.

The regular district meeting of Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1, was held on Monday evening last at the head-quarters, No. 2 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term, and to decide as to the manner in which the anniversary of the 12th of July should be celebrated this year, in this City, by the Orangemen. The attendance of the Masters and officers of the lodges throughout the district was very large. The meeting was called to order by Brother James Hale, D. D. M., in due form, declaring the position of Chairman vacant. Brother Robert Gardiner, State Grand Master, was invited to fill the place *pro tem.*, but he declined in favor of the Supreme Grand Master, Brother J. J. Bond. On taking the chair Brother Bond was saluted with the honors of the order, to which he suitably returned acknowledgments. The election of officers for the district was then proceeded with, in the following order, for the ensuing term:

Brother James Hale, W. M., Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2; District Master, Brother Robert Gardiner, Lodge No. 80, D. D. M.; Brother James P. Smith, D. S.; Brother William McKee, D. T.; Brother James E. Henderson, Foreman of Committee. The officers elect were then installed in the customary manner, and a vote of thanks from the members of the District Lodge was accorded to the outgoing officers. The ancient and highly interesting ceremony of saluting the newly-initiated officers was then performed, and the lodge proceeded to decide in what manner the July anniversaries would be most suitably commemorated. It was urged by some of the members that the mere parading through the streets was not satisfactory, and, in fact, was not approved of by a vast number of Orangemen in the district, or by the Protestant portion of the community, while at the same time it was the means of causing unnecessary excitement and trouble to the City authorities. The right of the members of the Orange Order to parade through the streets as other citizens belonging to different societies, was admitted, and notwithstanding the attempts of the opposite party to outrage this liberty, the authorities, civil and military, had given them protection in this, the exercise of their rights and liberties. It was, therefore, much better if the District Lodge would decide as to some other mode of celebration. After considerable discussion it was resolved that no procession be held, that the members of the different lodges assemble at the head-quarters of the District Lodge on Sunday, July 12, and without regalia or insignia of the order, proceed in a body to church, the office to be decided upon by the district committee; that on the following day the members of the order have a picnic to Iona Island. Two steam-boats and four-barges are to be engaged for the occasion, and it is expected the celebration of the anniversary will be participated in largely by the Orangemen and Protestant community. A committee of one from each lodge in the Prince of Orange District was then appointed to confer with the orders of A. P. and A. P. A., and make arrangements. A sub-committee, consisting of six, was then added from No Surrender District, No. 8, to assist. It was announced that this celebration would be strictly a temperance one, and no intoxicating liquors will be allowed to be used under any consideration. The lodge was then closed in due form.

A NEW METHOD FOR THE CURE OF INTEMPERANCE.

A free temperance lecture, entitled "The Errors and Failures of the National Temperance Society, and the Means by which the Scourge of Intemperance may be Effectually Removed," written by Rev. D. R. Thomason, was delivered last evening by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr. In his opening remarks, the speaker severely criticised the modes and arguments employed by the National Temperance Society, and said that, on its present foundation, temperance reform was a sham. The absurdity of the Biblical theories, and the discrimination between fermented and unfermented wines, as propounded by them, is but too apparent. The vine is one of God's gifts. The Divine Bountygiver is jealous of his gifts, and will not have them trifled with. Because it is undeniable truth that Christ sanctioned the moderate use of wine, our temperance warriors are sparing of his name or allusions to his life in their arguments. The persecuting spirit of teetotalism was manifest in the attack upon Dr. Crosby, who, because he delivered a sermon imbued with sound common sense, was called an advocate of tippling and a fashionable lover of strong drink. Also in the steps that were proposed to be taken to prevent the renomination of Gov. Dix. These, he would not violate the oath of his office by signing a Prohibitory bill last year. A prohibitory law the people will not obey, and were it adopted it would be evaded every hour of the day. Adulteration and drunkenness should be the aim of the law's penalty. A cat may be beaten until it is afraid to steal any more cream. The drunkard should be terrified into an obedience of the laws governing temperance in this way. Disfranchise the intemperate man from his rights as a citizen and Christian. On the second conviction let him be condemned to sweep the streets, and on the third complaint compel him to wear an iron collar, that will be symbolical of his vice. Put rich men and the poor and degraded together, and make of them a brace of scavengers. The necessity for cautioning the ladies not to persuade their gentlemen friends to take wine on New-Year's Day will then be no longer essential, for, of course, they would not like to see their "dear Augustus" in charge of a policeman shoveling snow next morning.

POSTAL FACILITIES BETWEEN BOSTON AND THIS CITY.

A plan is now under consideration by Postmaster Bush, of Boston, and Postmaster James, of this City, whereby the present cumbrous and disconnected mode of mail transportation between Boston, New-York, and Washington is to be superseded by a rapid and satisfactory system, insuring the punctual distribution and delivery of the great mails now wont to accumulate at each of those points, sometimes for days together. The plan includes a through mail, leaving Washington at 1 P. M., Baltimore at 3 P. M., Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M., and New-York at 10:40 P. M., allowing ample time for the transfer of mails and passengers to the New-York and New-Haven terminus at the Grand Central Depot, where a train for Boston, leaving precisely at midnight, is to be in readiness. This, it is considered, will be a great improvement on the present arrangement, by which passengers reach Boston at the inconvenient hour of 6 A. M. The return train is to leave Boston at 3 P. M., by way of Worcester, Springfield and New-Haven, arriving at this City at 11:30 P. M.; thence from Jersey City at 12:30 or 1 A. M., following, as in the previous case, ample time for the transfer of passengers and mails) to Philadelphia by 5 A. M., and lastly arriving in Washington at 10 A. M., making the transit of passengers and mail between Boston and the national capital in nineteen hours. This plan leaves three of the most valuable hours in the day (10 A. M. to 1 P. M.) at the traveler's service before the return train for the North, and at the same time introduces a speed, simplicity and accuracy into the postal service of the Eastern sea-board, to which it has long been a stranger.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

A rumor having been circulated that a large number of 'longshoremen were out of employment, a TIMES reporter visited the docks along South street yesterday to see whether such was the case. He was told both by the employers and the men that work was abundant for good men who really wanted to work. A stevedore, who employs from 175 to 500 men per week said that for the last six months the men employed by them had averaged fully $17 per week, and that last week some of their men made as much as $40. The presence of groups of men on the corners is said to be no sign of lack of work for the 'longshoremen, as many of the idlers are transient persons who come into the City to get a job, but who are not competent for want of skill to do the work required by the stevedores.

FLATLANDS NECK (LONG ISLAND) GAME CLUB.

A club under the above title was organized yesterday with the following officers: John A. Wyckoff, President; John O. Lott, Vice President; C. Kowenhoven, Secretary; P. G. Kowenhoven, Treasurer. The club has the proprietorship of some 300 acres of meadow, woodland, &c., and the brook known as Bedford Creek. They have made immediate arrangements for stocking the brook with trout, and also to put on some 200 or more quail. The grounds are situated in Districts Nos. 2 and 3 of Flatlands, comprising Flatland's Neck and part of Canarsie adjoining.

MEETING OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices met late yesterday afternoon, and, by a vote of 6 to 4, decided to remove Joseph A. Kenyon, Clerk at Essex Market Court, who was charged with irregular practices in receiving fines without being duly authorized to do so. The action of the board did not decide on Mr. Kenyon's guilt or innocence, but merely expressed the opinion of the board that his retention in office was not desirable. Mr. Richard Hamilton was appointed Chief Clerk of the Sixth District Court.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Wilbour, Tweed's right-hand man and factotum, has gone to Europe to spend "from three to five years."

The first annual exhibition of St. Peter's Male School was held last evening in the Sunday-school hall in Barclay street.

An unknown man was found lying dead in the gutter in front of No. 413 West 17th street. His death evidently resulted from intemperance.

A number of the ocean steamers which sailed on Saturday were detained in the lower bay until Sunday, owing to the heavy weather outside.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening in the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, by the Temperance Union Prayer-meeting.

The revenue steamer McCulloch was sold yesterday, at the Government wharf, Staten Island. Mr. McRoberts purchased the craft and her gear and apparel for $11,000.

Controller Green reports the receipts and disbursements of his department for yesterday as follows: Payments, $1,513,289 53; receipts from all sources, $20,631 70.

The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to-morrow to its new building, corner of Bond street and the Bowery, and will in future be called the Bond Street Savings Bank.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Michael McLaughlin was fined $15 for kicking his horse in the abdomen and beating him violently on the head with an iron rod.

The Corporation Counsel has sent a communication to the Mayor, reciting that in his opinion the Board of Supervisors have not complied with the laws in relation to leasing armories.

The glove fight between Joe Coburn and Wm. Clarke for $1,000 and the championship of the gloves will come off to-morrow evening at Washington Riding Academy, Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

The students of the College of the City of New-York held yesterday their Spring regatta on the Harlem River. The fleet consisted of twenty boats, led by the flag-boat Rebecca, Commodore Manfred C. Carroll.

On to-morrow evening an amateur dramatic entertainment will be given at Robinson Hall, Fifteenth street, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of the House of the Good Shepherd, near Haverstraw, on the Hudson.

Moritz Meyer, No. 403 East Fifty-fifth street, died yesterday morning from the effects of Paris green, which he took with suicidal intent. He had been out of employment for a long time and was penniless and despondent.

The Superintendent of Police recommends that the Seneca be employed to cruise night and day in the harbor, and that a calcium light be provided for her. Also that the number of row-boats for the river Police be increased.

In consequence of the escape of the convict Russell from Randall's Island, Warden Liscomb, of Blackwell's Island, reported to the Board of Charities and Correction, yesterday, that he had placed an additional guard at the exposed points.

Judge Loew, yesterday, granted an alternative writ of mandamus against Controller Green, on the return to which, cause is to be shown why James A. Scrugham, of the *Courier*, should not be paid $818 for advertising Sheriffs' notices of election.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday James Purvis, indicted for the murder of Isaac Henderson, a colored man, was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner, who is but twenty years old, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The remains of Rev. Ornan Eastman, of the American Tract Society, were interred yesterday in Woodlawn Cemetery. The preliminary services were conducted in the Church of the Covenant, Thirty-fifth street and Park avenue, Rev. Dr. Vincent officiating.

The American Geographical Society will be represented at the millennial celebration in Iceland by Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer. Dr. Hayes will take his departure from this port about June 1, and leave Dundee, Scotland, in a vessel specially chartered for the voyage to Iceland.

George Kiernan and William Chrystie were committed, in default of $1,500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of breaking into the factory of Henry Lohman, No. 243 Bowery, and stealing therefrom $30 worth of telescopes.

The investigation by the United States Local Inspectors of this port into the cause of the collision between the steamer Granite State and the tug-boat Viven, which occurred 7th September last, off Hallett's Point, East River, resulted in exonerating Capt. Peck, of the Granite State, from all blame.

The Olivet Helping Hand Association celebrated its anniversary at Olivet Chapel, Second street, yesterday. The Directress of the association, Mrs. Jessup, presided over the ceremonies. After the conclusion of religious exercises a lunch was served up to the pensioners of the association.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce will be given at Delmonico's, at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. The arrangements are being made under direction of a committee consisting of Wm. E. Dodge, George Opdyke, W. M. Vermilye, S. D. Babcock, Solon Humphreys, Francis L. Lathrop, and George Wilson.

The property-owners of the Eighteenth Ward have protested against the order of the Board of Health which requires that each house be furnished with two boxes or tubs lined with metal, one for garbage and the other for ashes. The committee which waited on the Board of Police Commissioners on the subject, reported last night that the boxes must be provided in order to avoid arrest or fine.

In the proceeding to obtain a peremptory mandamus to compel Auditor Earle to allow the claim of Levi S. Stockwell for armory rent, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence rendered a decision, yesterday, allowing an alternative writ, on the return to which, he says, the fraud in the transaction alleged on the part of the City, can be deliberately tried and disposed of.

Rev. William F. Sabine has resigned the rectorship of the Church of the Atonement, withdrawn from the Episcopal, and joined the Reformed Church, of which Right Rev. George D. Cummins is the presiding Bishop. Rev. Mr. Sabine has accepted the pastorate of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, and will officiate, on Sunday next, at church corner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street.

Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, yesterday, made application to Justice Morgan at the Tombs for the arrest or one S. A. Goldstein, a clerk in the employ of her late husband, Nathaniel C. Bishop, whom she charged with breaking open a desk in her husband's office in Pine street. Justice Morgan refused the application, and referred the matter to the Surrogate, who, it is understood, will take immediate action in the matter.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the case of Pilot Isaac Campbell, of the ship Puritan, was brought up for examination. It was ascertained that there was a general panic on board the vessel at the time of the disaster, but owing to the non-appearance of the Captain, who was summoned, but failed to respond, the full facts of the case were not elicited. The pilot was suspended during the pleasure of the board.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library, held last evening at the Library Building, University place, the following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Frederic De Peyster, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, Wm. Adams, Charles R. Swords, Evert A. Duyckinck, Henry C. Dorr, Charles E. Strong, Stephen P. Nash, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Edward Schell, Frederick Sheldon, John L. Cadwalader, Henry Drisler, and Richard E. Mount.

The trial of Detective Patrick J. Leahy was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. After the impanelling of the jury, District Attorney Phelps opened the case for the prosecution. He cited the facts of the murder in detail, as published at the time of the tragedy. In commenting on the atrocity of the crime, he said the case was of great importance, as it involved the right of the citizen to safety in his own household, as well as the proper administration of justice in the pursuit of criminals. Mrs. McNamara, the widow of the dead man, and Mrs. Mary Murphy, who was in the room at the time of the shooting, were the only important witnesses examined. The case will be continued to-day.

BROOKLYN.

County Treasurer Gardener yesterday disposed of $634,000 worth of county bonds.

A concert will be given at the Tabernacle Baptist Church on Thursday evening in aid of the ladies' fund for repairing the church.

The congregation of Classon Avenue Church signalized the celebration of their Pastor's (Dr. Duryea) silver wedding by raising his salary $1,000.

Patrick L. Quinn, private detective at the Park Theatre, and late detective at Police Headquarters, died suddenly of heart disease last night. He was taken home to his residence, No. 163 Gates avenue.

James McIlroy, a workman in Pratt's Oil Works, had his hands burned yesterday morning by the sudden explosion of a still from which oil was being run off. The damage otherwise done by the explosion was trifling.

Coroner Whitehill has sent a number of men to clear away the débris of the building which fell in Stockton street on Friday morning, that the jury may see for themselves the foundation upon which the house was built.

Aldermen Bergen and Fisher complain that the streets of the Tenth and Twenty-third Wards are in a very unclean condition, and the Mayor has promised to refuse his signature to the warrants for the pay of the negligent contractors.

Judge Neilson yesterday morning approved the security bond of the Trustees of the Grand Street M. P. Church in the case against Rev. T. T. Kendrick, and continued his order for the issues to be tried before Ex-Judge Greenwood as Referee.

The argument on the motion to strike out a portion of the answer in the suit brought by Caroline V. Spencer for limited divorce from her husband, Thos. T. Spencer, was concluded yesterday morning, before Judge Neilson, who reserved his decision.

Treasurer Cunningham makes the following statement of the city finances for the week ending April 25: Balance on hand April 18, $2,926,378 81; receipts during the week, $120,727 03; total, $3,047,105 84; warrants paid, $85,233 89; balance on hand, $2,961,871 95.

Herman Bostrom was arrested yesterday in a suit for breach of promise of marriage brought against him by Helena Larson, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. Both parties are Swedes, who recently arrived in this country. The alleged promise to marry was made at sea.

Mrs. Mary Ann Weston, widow of the late John D. Weston, for whose murder Emil Lowenstein was recently executed at Albany, applied yesterday morning in the Surrogate's Court for letters of administration on her husband's estate, which was estimated at $100. The application was granted.

S. E. Lawrence, recently arrested on a charge of bigamy while on board a European steamer bound for Liverpool, was yesterday discharged by Justice Church, at Fort Hamilton, his wife being unable to prove the alleged second marriage. He was immediately rearrested, and held on a charge of abandonment.

Mr. Wm. T. Goodwin, President of the Handel and Haydn Society, announces that the benefit recently given for Samuel Priestly Tuley, the oldest organist in the country, realized $326, of which Mr. Taylor received $125, the difference being the amount of expense incurred. The largest item of expenditure was $115 for Plymouth Church.

Eleven of the forty-one liquor dealers from whom Mrs. Ann Ingraham purchased brandy during the past two Sundays, were before the Commissioners of Excise yesterday. Mrs. Ingraham testified that in each case she sent her son, Fred., to purchase the brandy in a bottle. Two of the defendants had their licenses revoked, five of the cases were adjourned, and in four cases judgment was suspended.

Wm. Keegan, Wm. Jones, and Lawrence Lacy, three desperate roughs, belonging to a well-known gang of South Brooklyn highwaymen, were committed for trial by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting and attempting to rob a man named Christian Miller on Court street. Miller's cries for help brought a number of citizens to his aid, who succeeded in surrounding and capturing the highwaymen.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining certain of the inhabitants of Hempstead village from polluting the water in the various streams which supply the reservoir, and also an order directing them to show cause why the injunction shall not be continued during the pendency of a suit which has been commenced by the city against the inhabitants referred to. The defendants are millowners and members of the Hempstead Gas-light Company.

The Brooklyn Mutual Photographic Association met last evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the special committee appointed to consider the best means of forming a National Photo-Art Association. The committee reported in favor of issuing a general call to all the photographers in the Union, asking them to unite in the establishment of a national protective society. Instead, however, to take further action toward forwarding the scheme, will be held in New-York next week.

LONG ISLAND.

At the charter election of the village of Jamaica, held yesterday, John Fleming, Daniel Smith, and George Creed were elected Trustees; James J. Brenton Treasurer, and Pierpont Potter Clerk.

On Monday evening the Wardens and Vestrymen of the new Episcopal Church at Richmond Hill were elected, as follows: Wardens—Robert Fash and O. B. Fowler. Vestrymen—W. N. Crane, William Kessler, W. Gross, O. W. Graves, John R. Newcomb, George E. Newcomb, George Bidgood, and Charles Fleury.

The Sammis brothers were arraigned Monday in Suffolk County Court upon the charges of riot, assault and battery and murder, at Huntington, last Fall of Charles G. Kelsey. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Royal Sammis and George P. Banks pleaded not guilty to the indictment for assault and battery, and the trial is set down for the third Monday in May.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new City Government of Belleville organized Monday night, by the election of O. H. Perry as President of the Common Council, and H. B. Marchbank as City Clerk.

The Health Officer of Hastings-on-Hudson writes to THE TIMES as follows: "Our unwelcome visitor, Small-pox, has left us, and our village is as healthy and as free from any inf